

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND China Overland Trade Report.

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BIRTHS.

On the 21st August, at Soochow, the wife of N. GIST GEE, of a son (CHARLES McQUEEN).
On the 28th August, at 8, Soochow Road, Shanghai, the wife of F. A. DE ST. CROIX, of a son.
On the 28th August, at Rokkusan, Japan, the wife of F. DANCKWERTS, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 25th August, at the Cathedral of the Good Shepherd, Shanghai, by the Rev. Father Rivet, THOMAS HANDRIHAN BATH of the Blat Tin Mining Co. and Gypmie, W.A., to ELSIE GORDON, daughter of Mrs. W. H. SUTTON, of Kota Tinggi, Johore.

DEATHS.

On the 12th August, at Fukuoka, Japan, WILLIAM N. PETERSEN, teacher in the Commercial School, aged 33 years.
On the 21st August, at his residence, No. 4, Bund, Nagasaki, FREDERICK GEORGE SHILLITO STONE, aged 58 years.
On the 22nd August, at Kobe, MARIE LOUISE MARU, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. GOMES, Jun., aged 1 year and 8 months.
On the 23rd August, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, GEORGE WALLER LAMB, native of Glasgow, Scotland, late chief mate of s.s. *Kwanglee*.
On the 24th August, at Thaiping, Straits, A. C. DORAL, late chief clerk, Municipal Office, Penang.

Hongkong Weekly Press

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The German mail of the 4th ult., arrived per N. D. L. steamer *Zieten* on the 1st inst. (27 days); the American mail of the 8th ult. arrived by steamer *Siberia* on the 4th inst. (27 days); and the French mail of the 7th ult., arrived per M. M. steamer *Australien* on the 6th inst. (30 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

Sir Henry Blake, G.C.M.G., the present Governor of Hongkong, has been appointed Governor of Ceylon in succession to Sir J. West Ridgeway, who retires next month.

Japan is evidently not going to wait long for the opening of Wiju. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha is already starting a line of steamers between that port and Chemulpo.

Shanghai was declared an infected port at a special meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board on Saturday, the 5th inst. The cause of this action is the cholera prevalent at Shanghai.

According to a Japanese newspaper correspondent, the troops now stationed at Port Arthur and Dalny number 84,000, while the warships there, including torpedo-boats, are 74 in all.

Spy-mania, both in the police and in a section of the Press, is reported to be prevalent in Japan just now, and foreigners in any way resembling Russians are liable to be strictly watched.

The Kwangsi villagers are reported to be very anti-foreign in their attitude just now. A recent traveller was greeted with stones at various stopping-places, though the elders did their best to check hostile demonstrations.

The *Asahi* says, on the authority of its Peking correspondent, that the French, Russian, and Belgian Ministers have objected to the withdrawal of the prohibition against the importation of arms into China, but their objection has not been sustained.

"The Imperial Astronomer having reported the presence of a strange star within Jupiter's orbit, warns the Court there may be a bad man somewhere in the Palace, and investigation is to be made." The *P. & T. Times* recommends special attention being paid to one Li Lien-yung.

The *Universal Gazette*, in connection with the sinking of the Chinese cruiser *Wong Tai* by the *Empress of India*, says that Viceroy Shum, for whom the gunboat was transporting troops, arms, etc., is of the opinion that the fault was entirely on the part of the mail-boat, and therefore he has requested Viceroy Wei of Nanking to instruct Yuan Taotai of Shanghai to engage counsel and sue the agents of the C.P.R. Co. for damages.

The *N.-C. Daily News* says that the meeting of the Consular Body to discuss the *Supao* case has not yet taken place, and there is consequently no question as yet as to sending the difficulty back again at Peking. The prisoners cannot be gaoled indefinitely, says our contemporary, and the probability is that they will be shortly brought before the Mixed Court and tried in accordance with the original agreement with the Taotai.

There is a rumour in Peking that the present Shanghai Taotai will be dismissed, and Ching Kuan, who has made himself notorious as a tool of the Empress Dowager's party and a zealous reformer-hunter, will be appointed his successor. The *N.-C. Daily News* declares that to make such a man as Ching Kuan Taotai of Shanghai at the present conjuncture would be an insult to all foreigners there, and a grievous injury to native residents.

Mr. E. Root, U.S. Secretary of War, having resigned, and Mr. W. H. Taft, Civil Governor of the Philippines, having been appointed in his place, Mr. Luke Wright, now Acting Governor, will be full Governor on the 1st January next. Mr. Root has been persuaded to continue in office until then, though anxious to resign at once.

The Tientsin correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News* says it is reported that the Russians, having secured the bonds of the extramural (Shanhaikwan-Newchwang) railway line, are now arranging to assume control of the direction, Mr. M. T. Liang, Director of the Imperial Railways of North China, went on the 26th ult. ostensibly to view the damage done to the line, but it is believed that he has really gone to consult the Russian officials.

A Tokyo despatch to the *Asahi* states that negotiations for a Russo-Japanese convention have been opened by Mr. Kurino, Japanese Minister to St. Petersburg, Mr. Uchida, Japanese Minister to Peking, assisting him. The negotiations have made good progress. Baron Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs, after being received in audience by the Emperor of Japan, sent a long message by wire to the Ministers to St. Petersburg and Peking.

The Swatow correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News* says that the fight between the native merchants and the shipping companies there is at an end. It has resulted in a victory for the companies, who stood together all through, and were not dismayed by the influx of tramps. Henceforward the steamship companies will be able either to clear their godowns within a reasonable time for the admission of fresh cargo, or to make consignees pay rent.

It is believed, says the *N.-C. Daily News* correspondent at Tokyo, that the Japanese government is planning a radical reform in the system of collecting the taxes on *sake* and tobacco, thereby ultimately adding fifty million yen to the revenue without increasing the burdens on the people. Bills in that sense will be introduced at the next session of the Diet, and the surplus thus obtained will be devoted to reducing the direct taxes, and providing funds for public works.

It is reported from Canton that General Fung, finding that the Kwangsi rebels have been showing a friendly disposition toward the Cantonese troops in the Imperial army (who presumably have reciprocated), whereas they are animated by great hatred against the Hupeh troops, conceived the idea of dressing his Hupeh men in Cantonese uniform, with no small amount of success. The Kwangsi shop-people have been showing a far more friendly spirit toward the rebels than toward the Hupeh soldiers.

According to a gentleman just returned from the Canton Hankow railway, the rate of progress being made promises to see the railway completed in about 5 1/2 years' time. We learn from other sources that by October the line will be in operation to Fatsan—15 miles or so from Canton. As a matter of fact the line to Samshui—30 miles—should have been in working order last month. At present there are five miles of the road completed, and a pug engine has been put on the line for construction purposes.

ADMIRAL ALEXIEFF'S POSITION.

(Daily Press, 29th August.)

The appointment of Admiral ALEXIEFF as Viceroy, with full powers, under the Supreme Council of the Russian Empire, is a fact which for good or ill cannot fail to have important consequences, not only for the outside world but for Russia herself. We know of no equivalent to the appointment in modern times; and its nearest representative seems to be the satraps of the ancient Persian Empire, as founded by DARIUS. We have before, on the 17th instant, alluded to the external aspects of the appointment; the internal, as indicative of the profound changes through which the Russian Empire is passing, seem no less important and interesting. In remarking more than once recently on the curious contrast between orders given at St. Petersburg and the acts of the Russian agents in the Far East, we have more than once pointed out the absence of any adequate power of control midway. Russia, we all know, feels none too assured of her position in Central Asia, and doubtless fears that at any moment her communications may be cut in two; she has too often condoned the most glaring breaches of discipline to feel quite easy as to the loyalty of her commanders; and now the same difficulty is staring her in the face at the extremity of the line. It has been evident during the whole of the recent operations in Manchuria that not St. Petersburg, but the officer in command in the eastern Province, has assumed full control of Russia's foreign policy. This, as we have pointed out, while a menace to the world at large, can by no means be looked upon as satisfactory to her statesmen at home, and it may well be that the new step is taken in the hope of getting rid of the anomaly. If so, the step, judged from the experience of history, is a particularly fatuous one. The appointment of satraps, supposed to be responsible to the supreme power alone, has been the general forerunner of disaster in all Asiatic empires. For that reason it has never recommended itself to European Powers, and there is no reason to believe that with Russia it is anything other than a confession of weakness. Menaced by revolution at home, openly set at naught by her representatives abroad, the bureaucracy of Russia is in evil case, so perhaps it is not to be wondered at that it should eagerly seize every nostrum that seemed to offer a temporary alleviation to the vexation under which it suffers.

But if such be the view we must take of the appointment when contemplating it from a Russian standpoint, when we look at it from outside there are other dangers even more imminent. Here we must look at the past career of Admiral ALEXIEFF, and the outlook is by no means reassuring. In fact, the new Viceroy has been distinguished principally by his capacity to do always the thing at any moment calculated to breed ill-feeling. His was the childish war about the railway-siding at Tientsin; his seems to have been the silly painting of the rolling stock on the Chinese railway with Siberian colours; his too were the perpetual squabbles about trifles of every kind. Such conduct does not indicate a great administrator: yet if not as an administrator, of what possible utility to Russia can be his appointment to an important viceroyalty? Even to pick a quarrel, the new Viceroy, while quite capable of doing a wrong, has not the supreme art of doing it so as to seem in the right. That the Russian Government in selecting Admiral ALEXIEFF for the new post, did it in the hope that it

would be the most pleasant part of his task to pick a quarrel with Japan, we may accept as extremely probable. There are many things in Russian eyes to be gained from such a quarrel at the present condition of affairs. Russia is sadly in want of some cheap prestige. She is aware that the world at large is looking askance at her as a never-do-well amongst the nations: if she could just manage to get into some little war, not too expensive, where she might have some reasonable hope for success, and could not be too badly beaten, it would take men's minds off their little troubles at home, and would afford a reasonable means of drafting a goodly number of troublesome subjects to Siberia, whence of course they need never come. Now doubtless Admiral ALEXIEFF is just the man to pick the quarrel, but he scarcely seems to be the man to pick it wisely; and in this lies the difficulty of the case. In any way the appointment of her Far Eastern satrap is not a subject on which, whether as friends or possible enemies, we can congratulate Russia.

THE "SUPAO" CASE.

(Daily Press, 1st September.)

The difficulty over the *Supao* sedition case at Shanghai has not yet been disposed of. As our Shanghai contemporary the *North-China Daily News* pointed out the other day, the accused cannot be kept in goal in Shanghai indefinitely. The Washington Government, REUTER's telegram of the 29th August informs us, has now instructed its representative at Peking to decline to surrender them to China. Three weeks ago Sir ERNEST SATOW received instructions from the British Government to the same effect. There was no doubt, after Mr. BALFOUR's statement in the House of Commons, that the Shanghai prisoners were safe from being handed over to the Chinese authorities to receive the same treatment as the unfortunate SHEN at Peking. Nevertheless the action of the United States Government is a welcome seconding of Great Britain's decision. The probable next step is, as the *Daily News* stated last week, that the prisoners will be tried again before the Mixed Court at Shanghai in accordance with the original agreement with the Taotai. The previous trial should never have been interrupted, as it was owing to the willingness of the majority of the Ministers at Peking to oblige the Chinese Government. We gave yesterday the account of Dr. MORRISON, Peking correspondent of the *Times*, of the attitude of the various Ministers over the question of surrendering the *Supao* prisoners. The only correct position was taken up by the Italian Minister, the British *attaché* and Japanese Minister both being obliged to await further instructions. The Italian representative very correctly pointed out that the prisoners' offence was political and that similar freedom of the Press had long been permitted in Shanghai, while it was impossible to overlook the spontaneous unletting given by the Taotai and hand over the men for the certain punishment without trial which would await them at the hands of the Chinese authorities. There is no need to palliate the offence of the *Supao* prisoners, who were undoubtedly guilty of the use of what may be called criminally reckless language. But they were in an European settlement, and in pleading guilty did so "in the belief that they were to be tried and punished by the humane Mixed Court not with the barbarous cruelty of Chinese tribunals," as Dr. MORRISON puts it. Our Canton correspondent on the 28th ultimo

wrote, with an admiration which we can but share, of the outspoken courage manifested by the Canton native Press over the judicial murder of the reformer and journalist SIEN. What fate can we imagine would await such writers if the Palace party's campaign against the Press and Reform generally were to receive the sanction of the Powers who are represented at Peking? With all its faults and intemperances, the native Press help to form, as our correspondent says, a kind of public opinion as far as that is possible in China. No friend of China can hope for any regeneration for her except through the growth of public opinion, and it therefore most strongly behoves all Powers which are sincerely interested in this regeneration of China to refuse to aid in the repression of freedom of thought and the perpetuation of the barbarous system now represented by the Empress Dowager and her friends.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR'S APPOINTMENT TO CEYLON.

(Daily Press, 2nd September.)

The announcement, which was first made in a concrete form yesterday, of the appointment of Sir HENRY A. BLAKE, our present Governor, to the Governorship of Ceylon, which will be vacant on the departure for home next month of Sir JOSEPH WEST RIDGEWAY, does not come as a surprise, since it is many months now since it was freely suggested that Sir HENRY BLAKE would succeed Ceylon's departing Governor, provided that Sir J. WEST RIDGEWAY's term were not prolonged. Enquiry at Government House yesterday with regard to the report of the appointment only elicited the reply that "the Government has no communication to make on the subject." This was only to be expected. There are formalities in connection with official news which make it travel slow. Nevertheless we may take it for granted that REUTER's statement of Sir HENRY BLAKE's appointment is perfectly true. Ceylon is already preparing for the departure of its present Governor, and we may assume therefore that Sir HENRY BLAKE will be called upon to take up his duties there very shortly. As the Secretary of State for the Colonies pointed out in Parliament recently, Sir HENRY's term does not expire until November in next year. As a matter of fact His Excellency set foot on this island on the 25th November, 1898, and has therefore governed, with the exception of such intervals as he has been absent on leave, for four years and nine months, and, should he leave us at the same time as Sir J. WEST RIDGEWAY leaves Ceylon, will almost have completed five-sixths of his full period. It would be premature yet to review the chief features of Sir HENRY BLAKE's eventful governorship here, which has seen so many changes and vicissitudes, and yet such constant growth, in the Colony of Hongkong. This can be more fitly done when it becomes necessary to take final leave of His Excellency. In the meantime we beg to offer our congratulations to him on his new appointment. Though there is not very much pecuniary difference between the emoluments of the two posts, it cannot be denied that from Hongkong to Ceylon is looked on in Colonial Office circles as a very high promotion. More arduous, however, the position at Colombo can hardly be considered. Indeed, we should doubt whether a more difficult governorship in many respects than that of Hongkong can be found. It is calculated to try the abilities and tact of the strongest of officials. Much speculation will be rife as to

Sir HENRY BLAKE's successor, and in Hongkong, at this difficult period in its history, much anxiety will be felt until we hear the name of our thirteenth Governor. Such candidates as have been suggested hitherto may be dismissed, for obviously the suggestions were based upon no more than a lively imagination. We most earnestly hope that the home Government will not forget that Hongkong is an ever more rapidly growing place, the administration of which yearly grows more laborious, mentally and physically, to him who has to bear its burden. We believe that the next appointment will have a most important effect on this Colony's future. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the difficulties which will confront the new Governor. In the housing question alone he will have before him a task of enormous magnitude. Under Sir HENRY BLAKE's rule Hongkong has begun to tackle that question seriously, but that there is a very long way to go before it can be settled satisfactorily who will deny?

THE OPENING OF COREA.

(Daily Press, 3rd September.)

The *North-China Daily News* publishes a special telegram from Tokyo, dated the 28th August, which says that a semi-official denial has been given (presumably by Korea) to the statement that the Russo-Corean agreement as to Yong-ampho has been signed, and that it is understood that Japan threatens that in the event of the conclusion of the agreement she will regard the whole of Korea as open to foreign trade. This telegram does not make the situation less puzzling. It was reported in Japan recently that the Russian Minister at Seoul regarded the original lease of land at Yong-ampho as of no advantage to his country, while it, might cause trouble with other Powers, and consented to its cancellation. But it was further reported that he had lodged a new demand, more detailed than the previous agreement and claiming a larger area, to which he was pressing the Korean Foreign Minister to assent. According to the *Mainichi's* Seoul correspondent the Korean Emperor instructed the Foreign Minister to grant a lease of a small area of ground to the Russians, and the Minister intended to comply with the Russian demands relative to Yong-ampho and then open the Yalu to the world's trade, to satisfy Great Britain and Japan. It is plain that Japan, at least, will not be satisfied with the mere opening of the Yalu in return for an exclusive Russian concession at Yong-ampho, and this is not to be wondered at. Japan very naturally considers that an advantage to Russia in Korea should be counterbalanced by one to her, and not only by an opening up of part of the country to the trade of the world in general. The *Asahi* is of opinion that the difficulty will shortly be settled by the opening of Wiju and a compromise of the Yong-ampho lease affair, Korean officials being increasingly in favour of such a termination to the trouble. But will this be a settlement? There seems to us little ground for supposing so. It will be open for Russia immediately to raise the question of a grant in some other part of Korea, pursuing her policy of the past few years, and once more the Russo-Japanese see-saw at Seoul will be set going. Other Powers, it may be argued, may have little interest in Korea. But all are deeply interested in the peace of North-east Asia, which is perpetually menaced by intrigues of Russia in Northern Korea and at the court of Seoul. No settlement of the Manchurian question

which does not at the same time take into consideration Korean affairs will bring relief to the strained situation. The British Minister at Seoul seems to be to a certain extent acting in harmony with his Japanese colleague, but the decision of the matter will not be made at Seoul.

FOOCHOW'S TRADE IN 1902.

(Daily Press, 4th September.)

The future of the old port of Foochow appears to be gloomy in the extreme. It is some years now since it became necessary to look upon Foochow as a decaying place, but the drop in prosperity recorded last year was as serious as ever. The trade report for 1902 made for the British Foreign Office by Mr. Consul PLAYFAIR announces a falling off to the value of over £100,000 compared with the figures of 1901, a fall from £2,465,745 to £2,364,490. The drop was entirely one in British goods. Trade with China ports remained fairly stationary; non-British foreign trade advanced from £171,641 to £420,123; but British trade fell from £1,214,257 in 1901 to £888,674 in 1902, a decrease of no less than £325,583. A table of exports and imports during 1901 and 1902 gives the figures of foreign and China ports trade thus:—

Country.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
	£	£	£	£
British	766,808	661,844	447,453	226,831
Other foreign ..	51,767	83,256	120,874	331,867
Chinese ports ..	691,835	543,333	478,038	512,361
Total	1,419,380	1,294,433	1,046,365	1,070,957

It is to be noted that these values being in sterling, no attention is paid to the fall in exchange. This is to be regretted, as it is impossible to arrive at a just estimate of the situation without considering the price of silver. As a matter of fact, the tael fell from an average of 2s. 11½d. in 1901 to one of 2s. 7½d. in 1902, a drop which makes a very considerable difference in comparing the two years. Nevertheless, as far as British trade is concerned, such a fact does not make the state of affairs better. British imports and exports both fell off lamentably compared with other imports and exports, and China ports exports made an enormous gain compared with the drop in British exports.

Turning to shipping we find that British vessels continued to be preeminent as freight-carriers, but nevertheless their figures fell off both in number of vessels and in tonnage, whereas the total numbers of vessels entered and cleared made a notable advance and the total tonnage showed a trifling gain. 30 Japanese vessels, of over 8,000 tons, were chiefly responsible for this. Obviously Britain is gradually losing the trade of Foochow, which, though declining, is surely worth a struggle. Mr. PLAYFAIR mentions that the importation of rice into Fokien is tolerably constant, and that its importation from Burma might easily become a thriving industry. But we do not know that any practical steps are being taken in Burma. As for the export trade in tea, Mr. PLAYFAIR says that one British merchant, taking the advice given by him in his report on Foochow in 1901 strove earnestly to give the counsels a concrete form, but not with the success he hoped. "He gave the wheel of the 'Foochow tea-cart a vigorous heave, but 'it has sunk back into the rut and, I am 'afraid, will remain 'bogged.' No single 'effort could avail, and cohesion in the 'Far East tea-trade appears to be a 'hopeless consummation. I remain of the 'opinion that in advertisement lies the 'only real remedy; for a sudden change 'in popular taste, which should replace the

"teas of China on the pinnacle they once 'occupied, would be too much of the nature 'of a miracle to be safely looked for." Still the demand in America increased, so that the export of tea in 1902 was greater than that in 1901.

The future of Foochow certainly does not look promising. The exploitation of mines in Fokien might bring benefit to the port, where there is already a Mining Board established by the provincial authorities, who evidently anticipate a steady demand for concessions. But there appears little other hope on the horizon.

PLAGUE TREATMENT AT KENNEDYTOWN.

(Daily Press, 31st August.)

In the issue of the *Government Gazette* which was published on Saturday morning is contained a report, addressed to the Principal Civil Medical Officer by Dr. J. C. THOMSON, on the plague-cases treated at Kennedy Town Hospital during the recent epidemic. At the date when Dr. THOMSON wrote, the 6th July, the epidemic was not entirely over. 282 cases had been admitted to the hospital of whom 171 had died, 87 had been discharged, and 24 were still in hospital but convalescent and almost certain to recover. The important point in Dr. THOMSON's report is its description of the results obtained from the use of carbolic acid in plague treatment. Dr. THOMSON says that, fresh curative serum being unavailable and that imported from Europe having last year proved useless, he continued trials made by him in the two previous epidemics of oil of cinnamon. After thirty cases he abandoned it as without value. After treating more than a hundred cases on general principles, Dr. THOMSON says, on the 18th May Dr. ATKINSON proposed to him a further trial of carbolic acid, in larger doses than he had previously used at Kennedy Town. He had, he says in his report, used the drug in over 200 cases in 1901 in 80-grain doses daily and did not think it had produced much effect. This year, after hearing Dr. ATKINSON's suggestion, he administered no less than 144 grains of carbolic acid daily, in two-hourly doses of twelve grains each, in a mixture flavoured with syrup of orange and chloroform water. With these enormous doses—one European patient took over 2,500 grains of pure carbolic acid before plague bacilli left his blood—Dr. THOMSON expected evidence of carbolic acid poisoning, but it was practically unknown. As a result of his observations in 143 cases, Dr. THOMSON considers the administration of carbolic acid in large doses the most hopeful means of treating plague thus far at our disposal here. "Carbolic acid," he writes, "is of undoubted value in the treatment of plague when given in such doses as to allow of its sufficient concentration in the blood to exert its antiseptic action on the bacilli." He gives tables showing the comparative rates of mortality before and after the use of carbolic acid, and though it must be remembered that the treatment with the drug was commenced late in the epidemic, when the disease was less virulent, still a decline from 85.6 per cent. to 36.4 per cent. is sufficiently remarkable. And it must be noted that the average mortality among plague patients at Kennedy Town Hospital in 1903 (down to the 6th July) was very much smaller than in any of the previous plague epidemic years. Nevertheless, Dr. THOMSON is not prepared to admit that carbolic acid is a specific remedy, and he urges on the attention of H.E. the Governor

the desirability of carrying into effect before next epidemic season proposals already sanctioned for the local production of a curative serum for plague. Altogether Dr. THOMSON'S report is a most instructive and suggestive document, and we hope that it will receive the fullest attention.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR'S APPOINTMENT.

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.

We received on the 2nd inst. from Sir John Keane, Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor, a letter stating that he was directed by His Excellency to inform us that he had received the following telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies:

"It gives me much pleasure to inform you that His Majesty has been pleased to approve of your appointment as Governor of Ceylon."

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

SOCIETY FORMED IN HONGKONG.

A public meeting of ladies and gentlemen interested in the formation in the Colony of a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held on the 28th ult. in the City Hall, H. E. the Governor, who was accompanied by Lady Blake, presiding.

In proposing the first resolution on the paper, HIS EXCELLENCY explained the objects of the meeting, and said the formation of such a Society in Hongkong had not come a day too soon. He referred to cases of cruelty to animals that had come under his own notice, where horses, cattle, and fowls were made the victims of unnecessary suffering, and expressed the conviction that carelessness or thoughtlessness on the part of the people inflicting that suffering had a great deal to do with it. He quoted an instance that occurred once in the West Indies, where, riding along the road one day, he saw an old negro woman carrying some fowls to the markets by their legs with their heads hanging down. He stopped the old woman and said to her—"That is a cruel thing to do; how would you like, my good lady, if I took you up by the feet and carried you that way for two or three miles?" She appeared outraged at the idea, but carried the fowls properly after that. She simply had not thought about it. In the same way there was a complaint here recently about gross cruelty to a pony, which had been driven about all day and at last dropped and nearly died; it was possible that there the Chinese thought as little about that pony as the Cockney, whom Mr. Leitch was fond of caricaturing in the pages of *Punch* years ago, thought about his horse. When told that the animal might be driven for thirty miles but could not possibly be driven for sixty, he answered—"It's all right; I have bought two whips." In most of these cases it was probable that the cruelty was the result of unfeeling thoughtlessness rather than deliberate brutality. The purpose of the Society was to stimulate the susceptibilities of these thoughtless persons and bring before them appreciation of the fact that God, who had laid upon all animals the capacity to suffer, had planted in the human breast the seeds of sympathy, and pity, and mercy, and without cultivation of these qualities, a man, or woman, however successful or high or mighty, was but a poor creature whose mind had been deformed by neglect or abuse. As Shakespeare had said in his beautiful lines—"Mercy is an attribute to God himself." His Excellency, whose remarks were received with applause, then read the following resolution standing in his name:—"That it is desirable to form a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Hongkong and it be now resolved that such a Society be hereby formed under the name of 'The Hongkong Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.'"

Mr. E. A. HEWITT said:—Your Excellency, Lady Blake, ladies and gentlemen,—As it has fallen to me to second the first resolution proposed by His Excellency the Governor. I trust I may be permitted on behalf of those here present to express to His Excellency the appreciation we feel at the interest he has shown

in this movement and our thanks for his accepting the Presidency of our new Society and for agreeing to preside at this our inauguration meeting. While thanking His Excellency for the support he has given us, it is, if we come to think of it, only fitting that the representative of His Majesty should take the lead in such a movement, for as we all know His Majesty for many years was closely connected with similar societies in England, and, to mention one instance, only recently made a firm stand against the docking of horses. His place is now being worthily filled by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. It is perhaps only right that I should further remind you of the very great interest our gracious Queen has so consistently evinced in everything relating to the humane treatment of animals, and how she was, many years ago, among the first to discourage pigeon-shooting matches. In seconding the resolution therefore proposed by His Excellency, I trust I may be allowed to express the hope that before long we may succeed in obtaining the necessary permission to add the word "Royal" to the name of our Society and that our Society may then be known as the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. As to the need for such a Society as this being formed in Hongkong, I fear there cannot but be one opinion and that is that it is very badly required. While we must give full credit to what is done by the police and other authorities towards putting down individual cases of cruelty, we know that by themselves they cannot do all that is required to put a stop to the great and entirely unnecessary cruelty to which so large a number of dumb creatures is daily subjected. I will indicate a few instances of this. A trade in cattle, even at the best, must result in much suffering to poor beasts, and the trade here in both cattle and pigs is no exception to this rule. During the past few days I have been informed that "drenching" is universally practised at the cattle sheds; this I need hardly point out is not only a fraud on those purchasing cattle but results in considerable suffering to the unfortunate animal. While the new Act now before the Legislature will go far towards ameliorating the condition of the animals when it becomes law, an Act by itself is not sufficient; constant supervision is necessary to see the provisions of the Act are observed. In this matter the Society might render valuable assistance. The overcrowding of birds in baskets imperfectly provided with food and water, as already stated by His Excellency, is another matter requiring attention, although I freely admit that the market inspectors and others have of recent years effected considerable improvements on the former condition of affairs. The bird and dog shops, while also better controlled than formerly, still require constant supervision in order to prevent suffering to their unfortunate stock in trade, as also the public livery stables. It is, however, when we come to the actual killing of animals for food that the greatest cruelty is discovered. One matter to which I think we should direct our attention is the proper pole-axing of all cattle, and that all water buffaloes should be shot. I believe I am correct in saying that there is not a single proper poleaxe in the Colony. I also consider that so far as possible all slaughter houses on the mainland should be placed under European supervision; as is well known, the Chinese, through callousness or more likely ignorance, inflict at times great suffering while killing animals. I could give a number of instances of which I have personal knowledge were it necessary to do so. With regard to the killing of birds, here again unfortunately great cruelty is often practised, chiefly in plucking birds alive or in plunging them into scalding water after their throats have been cut but before the miserable creatures are dead. Some of the instances referred to are those which might well receive the attention of the Committee; in others we must trust to the care of individual householders to put a stop to such cases of cruelty. At first at all events we propose to carry on the work of the Society with unpaid labour; later on it may be found desirable to employ paid inspectors and possibly a paid secretary, should the increase in the work of the Society prove this necessary. The aims of the Society are set forth in another resolution, and it only therefore

is necessary to here state that our idea is largely educational both amongst the Chinese and also the children of the Colony. I trust therefore that our suggestions on this subject will receive the earnest consideration of those engaged in educational work in Hongkong, and I would add that I hope later on we may see our way to offering prizes for the best essays bearing on the question of kindness to animals to be competed for by children in the various educational establishments. Another point which I think might be considered is the establishment, in co-operation with the police, of a home for lost dogs and cats; in fact an extension might be arranged of the existing establishment already maintained by the police for stray dogs. With regard to cases of individual acts of cruelty, the existing law provides certain degrees of punishment, but in really wanton cases, such as the burning alive of rats, or killing them in cages by slowly pouring boiling water on them (a favourite pastime of native servants) I would venture to suggest that mere imprisonment does not meet the case. People who can be guilty of such acts are more easily appealed to physically or through their purse, and I for one would like to see the law amended. Gross cases of cruelty should in my opinion be treated as is robbery with violence, and the Courts should I consider in such cases be empowered to inflict heavier fines, coupled, at discretion, with corporal punishment. In the case of an animal being injured (such as for instance a horse which is lame) but capable of being cured, it should be placed under suitable care until its recovery be effected, the expenses incurred to be borne by those responsible for its condition. With these remarks I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution proposed by His Excellency.

The Hon. WAI YUK supported the resolution which was carried unanimously.

The BISHOP OF VICTORIA proposed the second resolution as follows:—"The purpose of the Society is to encourage by every possible means the promotion of humanitarianism towards Animal Creation (a) the members of the Society will do all in their power to put a stop to cruelty to animals by individual effort. (b) They will use their best endeavours to teach the true meaning of kindness to animals to all with whom they are brought into contact and to educate children in these views; to which end they would suggest the introduction of books bearing on this subject into the schools of the Colony. (c) It is further proposed to gain this object as regards the Chinese by the translation and circulation of suitable literature amongst them." The Bishop said he was glad to hear that the chief object of the Society was to be educational, and for that reason he was glad that the resolution had been put into his hands, because the method advocated by that resolution was chiefly education. His firm conviction was that the Chinese were not a cruel people, and where one found cases of cruelty these things were only owing to ignorance. The conditions under which the Chinese of the poorer class lived tended to promote thoughtlessness with regard to the treatment of their animals and fowls, and the proper way to teach them kindness was by educational means rather than prosecutions. If these people were to be taught to be humane towards animals, we must set the example by being humane to our fellow-men, for nothing tended so much to brutalise a man as to be treated like a brute himself. (Hear, hear.) Only the other day he had seen a man flog a ricksha-coolie most severely with a cane, and whilst on that point he should like to see a good many of the canes carried about the streets in the hands of officials and semi-officials quietly put in the fire. If we tried to teach our fellow-men to be humane, kindness towards them would be more likely to lead to gentle treatment towards animals on their part.

Mr. E. H. SHARP, K.C., seconded the resolution. He also instanced acts of cruelty that the Society would be called upon to prevent, but said that most of the work of the Society would arise in connection with cruelties occurring during the carriage of animals to Hongkong. To illustrate what his point was, Mr. Sharp referred to the transport of cattle on the West River, where on board ship many of them, tied

up by the noses to keep them from lying down, collapsed—with results better left to imagination than described. It was for the suppression of such acts of cruelty as these that the Society was proposed to be founded.

Rev. C. HICKLING supported the resolution, and said that the example of His Excellency in the West Indies were more generally followed here it might do a great deal towards securing better treatment for the dumb creation.

Referring to the case quoted by His Lordship the Bishop of a man caning a ricksha coolie, His EXCELLENCY said that a man who used violence where he expected to be hit back might be called brutal and cruel, but a man who used violence when he knew he would not be hit back was a contemptible coward. (Applause.)

Bishop HOARE said he did not want it to be understood that he considered the caning of coolies to be a practice, but the cane was frequently used when it ought not to be.

The resolution was put to the meeting and carried without dissent.

On the motion of His EXCELLENCY, seconded by Commodore ROBINSON, it was decided to request the following to form the first Committee of the Society:—President, H. E. Sir Henry A. Blake, G.C.M.G.; Vice-Presidents, H. E. Major-General Sir W. J. Gascoigne, K.C.M.G., Commodore C. G. Robinson, R.N., the Bishop of Victoria, and the Rt. Rev. L. M. Piazzoli, Bishop of Clazomene. General Committee:—Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Hon. Sir C. Paul Chater, C.M.G., Hon. C. W. Dickson, Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G., Hon. Wei A. Yak, and Messrs. D. Clarke, A. Gibson, E. A. Hewett, Rev. C. H. Hickling, Ho Tung, M. S. Northcote (Hon. Secretary), A. J. Raymond, C. H. Ross, E. H. Sharp, K.C., N. A. Siebs, J. R. M. Smith, C. A. Tomes, H. C. Wilcox (Hon. Treasurer). The Committee to have power to add to their number and to appoint a Sub-Committee as may be found necessary.

It was proposed by His EXCELLENCY, seconded by Mr. A. J. RAYMOND, and carried unanimously that "The Committee are hereby empowered to make such regulations and by-laws as may from time to time be found advisable."

His EXCELLENCY next proposed "That the annual subscription be \$2 for adults and fifty cents for children under 16 years of age, the Committee to have power to change the amount of the annual subscription if found necessary."

Mr. R. C. WILCOX seconded the motion, which was carried.

The last motion on the paper was also made by His EXCELLENCY as follows:—"That a public meeting of the Society be held at least once a year at which a report of the working of the Society during the preceding year be presented by the Committee and an account of the funds of the Society be rendered."

Rev. C. H. HICKLING seconded the proposal, which was carried *nem. diss.*

This was all the business. A meeting of the Committee was held immediately afterwards.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT THE PEAK.

A most extraordinary instance of the vagaries of the human mind in the direction of crime occurred at the Peak on Thursday, when a chair-coolie was shot in two places by a German who had neither motive nor provocation for the act. The German in question, a tall, fine-looking man of 29, who gave his name to the police as Curt Vincenz and described himself as a planter, was a resident at the Peak Hotel, and on Thursday evening hired a public chair and a couple of coolies to go to the flag-staff. Nothing unusual transpired on the way there, but on the return trip, half-way between Mountain Lodge and Bahar Lodge, Vincenz pulled a revolver out of his pocket and deliberately fired at the coolie in front. The bullet, it was subsequently discovered, struck the cross-bar of the poles behind the coolie's neck, and, glancing off, went right through his forearm. Vincenz then fired again, and this time wounded his human target on the hip, the shot striking the bone. The chair was dropped at once, and the uninjured coolie sped away in the direction of No. 6 Police Station, his unfortunate com-

panion coming on behind as fast as his injured condition would permit. Vincenz appears to have been quite satisfied with his work, for he made no further attempt on the man's life, although four chambers of the revolver still remained loaded. On the way to the station the first coolie told others of what had happened, and these met and assisted the wounded Chinaman along. Lance-Sergeant Moore received the report of the outrage, and he went out and met Vincenz coming back. Moore asked him if he had shot a chair-coolie, and a calm reply in the affirmative was given. Vincenz was thereupon arrested and taken to No. 6 Police Station, where Inspector Robertson was dressing the wounds of the coolie, who was subsequently sent to hospital for the necessary treatment. Vincenz was charged with shooting and wounding with intent to murder, and on being cautioned in the orthodox way said he had nothing to say beyond that he did shoot the coolie.

The prisoner was locked up for the night, and on Friday morning appeared before Mr. J. H. Kemp at the Police Court, where, on being formally charged, he again admitted his crime in the same unconcerned manner. The magistrate asked him if he understood English, and was told that he did. "Do you understand the nature of the crime you are charged with?" was the next question, and another reply in the affirmative came from the accused man, who was then remanded for a week in custody. The coolie's wounds are not serious, and it is expected that he will soon be able to give evidence against his would-be murderer.

In connection with the affair, residents at the Peak were unable during part of Thursday evening to obtain public chairs, the bearers of which went on strike *en masse*. Inspector Robertson took them in hand and asked what their grievance was. "One of our *fokis* has been shot by an European," they said, "and if we take European passengers we may be shot too." Inspector Robertson explained that the European had been arrested and that they were in no danger from other Europeans, and on receiving this official assurance as to their safety the nervous chair-bearers returned to their occupation.

THE OPIUM FARM.

The Government has granted the lease of the Opium Farm to the present farmers at the rate of \$2,220,000 per annum. It will be remembered that the second offer, by a local firm, was \$1,970,000. On the opening of the tenders the latter were supposed to be the successful tenderers on the ground that the present farmers had not lodged the necessary guarantee of \$30,000, but, as it turned out, this guarantee had been actually lodged in the Treasury, though not attached to the tender; therefore, on consideration, the Governor in Council accepted the tender of the present farmers, Messrs. Yau Joo Chin and Seah Eng Kiat.

The letter from the Colonial Secretary (Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G.), intimating the decision of the Government in the matter is to the following effect:—

Colonial Secretary's Office, 4th Sept, 1903. Gentlemen,—With reference to your tender dated the 1st ultimo, offering the sum of \$1,950,000 per mensem as rent for the privileges known as the Opium Farm for three years from the 1st March inclusive, I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to accept your tender. (2.) I am to invite your attention to the fourth paragraph of the Conditions of Tendering, which requires you to deposit with the Colonial Treasurer before the 1st January next approved security either in writing or title-deeds to the value of three months' rent of the farm for the due performance of the conditions on which the privilege is granted, and of the stipulations or agreements in respect thereof. (3.) I am further to request you to be good enough to attend at the Crown Solicitor's Office with a view to the necessary deed of grant being executed.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant, F. H. May, Colonial Secretary.

The Japanese training squadron has at last returned home after its long tour, reaching Kure on the 21st ult.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE "NIPPON MARU."

The Pacific liner *Nippon Maru*, commanded by Captain F. Greeue, went on an official Government trial on Friday morning. At 6 a.m. the steamer left her buoy and proceeded out of the harbour through Green Island Pass to the south side of the Island, where a measured three-mile course has been specially marked out so that the steamers of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha may comply with the requirements of the Japanese Government. After making a preliminary run, the steamer started on the special full speed trials over the three-mile course. There was a strong easterly wind blowing, accompanied by heavy showers of rain, which made the navigation in such close waters very unpleasant. The engines worked throughout the trials, which lasted five hours, with perfect smoothness, and steaming was very easy. On the six runs an average speed was attained of 17.6 knots, and the maximum speed reached 18.2 knots. This result is a little better than that attained when the steamer was built five years ago, and all interested expressed themselves as highly pleased with such an excellent performance, which entitles the Toyo Kisen Kaisha to the same Government subsidy for the next five years as that received since the steamer started on the San Francisco run in December, 1898.

The Japanese Government was represented by Mr. T. Okochi and staff of assistants, while Mr. C. Shiba, Professor of Engineering, Imperial University, Tokyo, assisted by Mr. M. Hara, the Company's naval architect, was present on behalf of the owners. On completion of the trial the health of President S. Asano and continued success to the steamer were proposed by Captain F. Greeue and Mr. Newman Mumford, and replied to by Mr. K. Nakashima and Mr. C. Shiba. On the arrival of the *America Maru* and *Hongkong Maru*, both steamers will also go through this severe steaming test, and it is worthy of note how accommodating the Japanese Government is in allowing the trials to take place here, instead of at Yokohama.

PLAGUE TREATMENT AT KENNEDY TOWN HOSPITAL.

Dr. J. C. Thomson's report to Dr. Atkinson on plague cases treated in the Kennedy Town Hospital up to the 6th July last is published in the *Gazette*. We make the following extracts:—

232 cases of plague have been admitted to this date, of which 87 were discharged cured, 171 died, and 24 are still in Hospital, but all convalescent. All these 24 will almost certainly recover completely, and for purposes of my calculations in what follows I shall class them with those cured. As the epidemic seems practically over, future admissions to the Hospital this year will probably scarcely interfere with general statements that may now be made; and this year's figures may, I think, be quite fairly compared tentatively with the total figures for previous years.

At the beginning of the epidemic, as fresh curative serum is not yet available locally, and as last year's experience sufficiently proved serum imported from Europe to be useless, I decided to continue trials I had made to some extent in the two previous epidemics as to the curative value of oil of cinnamon. As an aromatic volatile oil it is antiseptic, and it is absorbed into the blood unchanged, so I gave it in large doses in the form of the essence, in the hope that it might be absorbed in sufficient quantities to exercise its antiseptic action against the plague bacilli. After a further series of 30 cases, however, I abandoned it as useless.

The next series of cases, over a hundred in number, I treated on general principles, symptomatically, until the 18th of May, when you suggested to me a further trial of carbolic acid in larger doses than when I previously used it in this Hospital. I consented to make such further trial, though, I confess, without much hope of its proving of value. I had in 1901 used this drug in a series of over 100 cases in doses of 80 grains a day, and while the mortality in that year was 76.5 per cent., slightly less than the average, I did not think it had been much affected by the treatment. It was

I think, your proposal that one should begin with an initial dosage of 144 grains in 24 hours, but rapidly diminish the quantity given. I determined, however, to push the remedy to the utmost, and, while watching carefully against any appearances of poisoning, to give the drug in full doses so long as plague bacilli were present in the blood. I accordingly gave 144 grains of carbolic acid daily, divided into two-hourly doses of 12 grains each, and administered, as two years ago, in a mixture flavoured with syrup of orange and chloroform water, in some cases over long periods. Inspector Knight, for instance, consumed over 2,500 grains of pure carbolic acid before his blood was free from plague bacilli. With these enormous doses, I expected evidence of carbolic acid poisoning to appear frequently, but it was practically unknown. In a few cases carboloria developed, but the omission of one or two doses was usually sufficient to clear the urine, and permit resumption of the remedy in full doses. In certain cases dyspeptic symptoms occurred, but in these greater dilution of the mixture with water was all that was required to overcome this obstacle to its consumption. This absence of untoward symptoms is probably an incidental testimony to the purity of the apothecary's stock of carbolic acid, as carboloria is believed to be due more to impurities in the acid than to the drug itself.

As a result of observation of its use in a series of 143 cases, I consider carbolic acid in large doses the most hopeful means of treating plague thus far at our disposal in Hongkong.

Before looking at the actual figures, there are two circumstances that need to be mentioned, and for which due allowance must be made:—(1) The treatment with carbolic acid was commenced late in the epidemic, at a stage when there is a greater natural tendency to recovery, the disease being invariably more virulent early in the season. (2) Coincidentally with my beginning the use of carbolic acid, Dr. Bell announced his modification of Ross's method for examination of a thick film of malaria blood as a method for the examination of plague blood; and as a consequence of this improved means of diagnosis a larger number of very mild cases many of which would not have been diagnosed as plague in former years, were proved to be plague and sent to Kennedy Town. These cases swelled the proportion of cases recovering.

The hospital mortality of plague cases treated at Kennedy Town since the first outbreak of the disease in the Colony has been as follows:—1894, 76.0 per cent; 1896, 74.3 per cent; 1898, 81.8 per cent; 1899, 81.8 per cent; 1900, 77.5 per cent; 1901, 76.5 per cent; 1902, 85.1; 1903 (to 6th July) 60.6.

When all allowances, such as I have before referred to, have been made, I think it must be admitted that carbolic acid is of undoubted value in the treatment of plague, when given in such doses as to allow its sufficient concentration in the blood to exert its antiseptic action on the bacilli. It is, however, by no means a specific remedy; and, while reporting thus favourably on its use, I would urge upon His Excellency's attention the desirability of carrying into effect before next epidemic season proposals already sanctioned for the production locally of a curative serum for the treatment of plague.

NOTES FROM THE BOTANIC GARDENS.

One of the night-flowering cacti, *Cereus triangularis*, has been flowering rather freely of late, and in a day or two there will be several more flowers open. The flowers are white, about eight inches across when fully expanded, and are produced singly on the stems. This plant may be seen in the rockery at the east end of the lower terrace in the old garden. The species is a native of Jamaica and Mexico, where it is found growing on rocks.

An interesting orchid is in flower in the No. 2 house. This is *Calanthe Masuca*, a solitary specimen of which was found in the island by a native collector in August, 1898. At that time the species had not been recorded from China, but, according to the *Journal of Botany* for 1902, a variety of

the species had been sent to the British Museum from China by a Dr. J. M. Dalziel; the locality in which the plant was found, however, was not stated. It had hitherto been recorded from the mountains of northern and southern India and Java. The flowers are borne on scapes from 1½ to 2½ ft. high, about twenty flowers to a scape, light purple in colour, and about 2½ inches across.

There are several plants of *Dendrobium formosum giganteum* in flower growing on wooden blocks hanging from the crossbar between houses No. 2 and 3. The flowers are produced in clusters at the top of the pseudo-bulbs, and are about 5 inches in diameter individually. It is a very showy species, as the flowers are white with a large blotch of yellow on the tip. The plant is a native of the tropical Himalayas, Khasia Hills, Assam, and the Andaman Islands.

The rainfall for last month was 9.81 inches or 6.68 inches below the average of the last ten years. The rainfall for the year up to date, however, is slightly above the average.

THE WRECK OF THE S.S. "SPOL."

The mystery of the unknown and deserted steamer flying signals of distress on the Amherst rock at the mouth of the Yangtze was cleared up yesterday, says the *N.-C. Daily News* of the 27th ult. During Tuesday there had arrived at Woosung two ship's boats containing the full crew, save one, of the Norwegian steamer *Spol*, inward bound to Shanghai from Moji with a cargo of coals. They reported having left their vessel on the Amherst Rock, where they had struck about eleven o'clock on Monday night. Fine weather was prevailing and it was a clear though dark night when the vessel stranded; and the mishap was attributed to the strong set of the current, which carried the vessel ten miles out of her supposed course. The ship's log showed that just before the disaster the Captain imagined himself to be in the neighbourhood of the Saddle Island; at the time of the grounding he was not on the bridge, and the vessel was in charge of one of the mates. The vessel struck by the bows and within five minutes the forehold was full of water. The crew stood by the pumps all night, but when morning arrived the Chinese refused to remain longer on board. There was a heavy swell on, and although the steamer was firmly hooked on the rock, her decks had been completely swept at high tide. One of the small boats was capsized in an attempt to get away, and it is feared a Chinese sailor was drowned, though he may have been picked up by some of the native craft around. Two other boats remained and, after hoisting the signals of distress which were afterwards seen by the German steamer *Hita Nossack*, the whole crew, consisting of Captain Jespersen, two mates, three engineers, and 21 Chinese sailors, entered these and made for Woosung. They took with them the ship's papers, but nothing besides except the clothes they stood upright in. This was not due to a hasty departure, but for lack of space in the boats.

The *Spol* is practically a new boat and was only finished this year. She arrived out from home about two months ago and this was her second trip from Moji to Shanghai. She left Moji on the 21st instant with a cargo of coal for Shanghai. Her captain has known the coast for years. The registered tonnage of the *Spol* is 834 tons and she is capable of making nine knots in fine weather. Fitted with electric light, she is in every sense an up-to-date vessel, and the mishap is all the more unfortunate on that account. The owners are Messrs. Fearnley and Eger of Christiania, for whom the Ostasiatische Handels-Gesellschaft are the agents at Shanghai.

In its issue of the 29th ult. the *N.-C. Daily News* says:—We understand that there is no truth in the rumour that the wrecked Norwegian steamer *Spol* has changed ownership. Representatives of the Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company were the first to board the stranded steamer after she had been abandoned by her officers and crew, and there was some talk of a claim by them to the wreck as a derelict, but the *Spol* remains a Norwegian steamer and we are informed that the agents, the Ostasiatische

Gesellschaft, on behalf of the owners, will contest any claim by you that of ordinary salvage. Meanwhile the Tug and Lighter Company are doing their best to save the vessel. No further news had been received from the wreck up to yesterday evening.

According to the latest reports from the scene of the wreck, says the *N.-C. Daily News* of the 1st inst., there seems to be little probability of saving either the stranded steamer *Spol* or her cargo. The engineer in charge, who left Shanghai on Saturday night and arrived at Amherst Rocks at daylight on Sunday, has sent a report to the Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, from which we gather that the vessel is full of water fore and aft. In the engine-room the flood is tidal. On Sunday the weather was too stormy to land any gear and there was every sign of the wind freshening. The after ball-stalk was pierced and the after hold was covered with water at flood tide, making work impossible.

H.M.S. "OCEAN."

PASTIMES OF THE CREW AT WEIHAWEI.

The September number of the "*Ocean*" Magazine—a bright little production devoted mainly to chronicling the history of the ship's commission—includes an account of the Annual Fleet Regatta, and a very interesting "Garden Show" held by the *Ocean* at Weihaiwei. In the Regatta the *Ocean* did very well for a newly-commissioned ship. The ship's racing crew (ordinary seamen and boys) secured first prize in the race for cutters: the working day men, in the race for four and five-oared gigs, succeeded in getting the second place. In the race for the Chefoo Cup, which was won by the *Ocean* last year, the ship did not compete, as Maltese-built cutters were not allowed. The Cup was won after a fine race, by H.M.S. *Albion*. The *Ocean* again obtained second place with her gig, manned by a racing crew; in the next event a crew of boys and ordinary seamen came in a very good first in the four- or five-oared gig race, though pulling in the whaler. The gun-room secured two seconds in skiff-races, but the report takes care to mention that this satisfactory result was due in one case to the good judgment of the coxswain, who, at a critical moment, relieved the boat of his superfluous weight by falling overboard. In one of the finest races of the day, the *Ocean* marines' crew, after a splendid effort, gave the *Zubot* a good lead and gained a well merited first place.

The report of the "Garden Show" mentions that prizes had been offered for excellence in decorating the ground immediately in front of their tents in camp on Observation Island, the Judges being Mrs. Foote (wife of the Commadore), Mrs. Yorke, Mrs. Bruce, and the Commissioner of Weihaiwei. A most interesting account of the men's efforts is given. The first prize was won by the stokers, whose effort is thus described:—

"The Stokers in 'Ivy Lodge' had, indeed, mastered the art of mosaic decoration. The ground round the tent was divided up into well-proportioned sections, and each contained a separate design. On each side of the door 'Welcome to' and 'Ivy Lodge' made us feel at home. Loyalty expressed itself in the device of a crown, an E. R. with the words 'The King, God bless him.' Four other divisions contained the following legends and representations:—Merrie England, with rose; Good Old Ireland, with shamrock; Bonnie Scotland, with thistle; Happy Wales, with leek. In addition to these, a gun and projectiles, a Commadore's flag, a propeller with 'Stokers for Ever,' a spade with 'Bread for Life,' and scroll, 'West O,' accompanied by 'Duff for Ever,' with a digestible-looking lump of 'duff,' were faithfully portrayed, and last, but not least, we saw the drawing of a huge horse-shoe, containing a whip and good portrait of a horse. (The shell that formed the eye must have been the result of very careful choosing.) Underneath were the words, 'Good Luck. Persimmon. Derby winner. 1896.'"

The magazine also contains reports of the cricket, bowling, and shooting matches played by the ship. In a match on Sun Island, Broom performed the hat trick, dismissing the whole of the opposing team in their second innings.

NEW TERRITORY NOTES.

WILD ANIMALS.

Sportsmen in Hongkong are apt to ridicule the idea of there being wild animals in the New Territory which can be reckoned in the sense of "big game," and that too in spite of numerous proofs from the villagers. A little over a week ago in the gray light of the early morning, a large gray-brown animal which looked like a huge wolf visited one of the Customs stations on the frontier, seized a fifteen-catty pig in its mouth, and made off towards a gap in the hills. A road leader through this gap and some of the braves at the station gave chase. The animal on reaching the top of the gap saw some people coming in the opposite direction, whereupon it dropped the pig, and made off among the hills. The pig was alive when recovered and is still living, although considerably cut about the neck and back by the fangs of the animal which carried it off. The incident was witnessed by the Europeans in charge of the station.

SAMCHUN.

Few Hongkongites have any idea how busy a place is this frontier market-town, which the British Government so foolishly handed back to the Chinese in 1899. Samchun lies in the centre of a wide fertile valley—the most fertile in all San On—the whole of which is closely cultivated. The population of the place is not considerable, probably not more than 6,000, but the position of the town itself at the farthest navigable point of the Samchun river gives it a vast trade for its size. It is no exaggeration to say that Samchun is the trade-centre for at least 200,000 people, and this, we think, is a very modest estimation. Nearly all the inhabitants of the New Territory north of the Kowloon range of hills and all the people south of Lungfahu in Chinese territory, make this their chief buying and selling place. A market is held about every third day, and on these days the country around Samchun is like an indigo sea; such is the press of blue-clad Chinese carrying all kinds of produce.

The I.M.C. authorities here draw a monthly revenue of \$800 to \$1,000. There is also a tax imposed by the local authorities upon all pigs brought into the market-town.

The lower class people in Samchun are mostly the refuse of Hongkong and the Straits Settlements—deportees, etc.—and a strong anti-foreign feeling prevails among this class. Many of the gentry, too, are not free from this feeling although there are some who profess they would like to see Samchun under British control. Robberies are frequent in and around Samchun, and the usual "squeeze" system prevails. Gambling houses are everywhere. There is a small guard of braves in the place who spend their time mostly in lounging around the gambling and opium dens. A Shun Ti or local headman represents the Chinese Government.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 28th August.

CANTON NEWSPAPERS AND THE PEKING MURDER.

The native papers in Canton are not afraid to express their indignation at the execution of Shen the reformer in the strongest terms. They denounce it not only as a barbarous and revengeful act, but as illegal—the latter point being especially insisted upon. One cannot help admiring the courage and patriotism of these editors in speaking out their minds so boldly. This has, I believe, been their policy from the beginning, and no doubt they help to form, as far as it is possible in China, a kind of public opinion, for most of the literates in Canton read these papers regularly.

A RASCAL DEGRADED.

The notorious Captain Yang, so well known to Shameen residents, has at length been deprived of his button. Danger has been hanging over his head for some time, for on the arrival of Viceroy Shum a chorus of complaints was raised against him. The average Chinaman here speaks of him with detestation, and there is no doubt that his punishment will be

hailed with joy. He had, it is remoured, been working against the Viceroy by spreading slanderous reports about him, and Shum has at last considered it necessary to stop his mouth.

BOLD ROBBERY RAFFLED.

A daring attempt at robbery was made on Tuesday afternoon. A coolie was conveying \$2,000 worth of treasure to a sampau, for ship rent on board the s.s. *San Cheung*. When he arrived at the wharf he sat down on the bag of treasure to take a rest. No sooner had he got to his feet, however, than the treasure was seized by three of the desperate characters who abound on the riverside. These men endeavoured to make off with their booty, but so loud a hue-and-cry was raised that they were compelled to abandon it, and one of their number fell into the hands of the Customs guard. The merchants are so incensed at this daring attempt, that they are doing their utmost to get the prisoner executed, and it is given out that he will be strangled at the scene of his crime.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 31st August.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION.

It is said that since Viceroy Shum has come to know that the clerks and writers in the yamens in Canton have given itemst newspaper men, and that the news published by the native daily papers relating to the matters in Kwangsi is false and discreditable to the Imperial troops. His Excellency in great anger has sent orders to the officials of all the yamens to reprimand their clerks and writers severely. The news that has been transmitted from Kwangsi to the yamens here is of such importance and so confidential that it is not allowed to be published, and should any of the writers dare to divulge anything, they are to be severely punished.

LI KA-CHEUK.

General Li Ka-cheuk has been captured and brought back to Canton in charge of Admiral Ho Cheung-ching. He is imprisoned in the Punyu gaol, and is to be tried by court-martial.

When the soldiers of Li Ka-cheuk heard that their general was captured and brought to Canton they deserted and went into the villages plundering money, clothing, and oxen, and dividing the booty among themselves. No sooner had the rebels known that they were robbing and illtreating the villagers than they marched against the soldiers and killed many of them, driving the rest into other villages to hide themselves. Shortly afterwards the troops returned to Canton by the gunboat *Fuk Po* under the command of Admiral Ho.

THE WHAMPOA DOCK.

The dock along the sea side of Whampoa has not been made use of for a long time, and H.E. Shum has ordered a *weiguin* to make an estimate of the expenses to have it repaired. The latter estimated that a thorough repair will cost 50,000 taels, and a less complete repair 5,000 taels.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO".]

LI KA-CHEUK'S SOLDIERLY.

Li Ka-cheuk, the alleged instigator of the murder of Yeung Ku-Wan, the reformer, in Hongkong was brought back to Canton a few days ago by Admiral Ho Cheung-ching, and is at present locked up in the Punyu Magistracy by order of the Provincial Treasurer, who is temporarily taking charge of the Viceroyship. A wire was subsequently sent to Viceroy Shum in Kwangsi asking what sort of punishment should be awarded to him. The Viceroy replied that he is to be locked up till further notice. When Admiral Ho arrived at Yamchow to effect the arrest of Li Ka-cheuk, he had received about one hundred copies of petitions against Li and some four hundred petitions against his subordinate officers and soldiers all complaining of squeezing, ill-treatment, illegal imprisonment and execution of innocent men by Li, and blackmailing, bullying, and kidnapping of children and young women by the others. When his soldiers, who were brought back to Canton by Admiral Ho wearing uniforms bearing two Chinese characters "Cheuk Yung" (i.e. soldiers of Li) marched through the market towns, all the shops were

at once closed, refusing to sell anything to them. In fact they would have been all starved, if Admiral Ho had not been wise enough to tell them to wear the uniforms of the soldiers of General Fung Tsz-tsai, who is greatly respected and loved by every class of people. When they had changed their uniforms, the people were very glad to sell them rice, etc., at reasonable prices. When the soldiers arrived at Canton they went to the residence of Li's family in To-Fo street, demanding the payment of wages several months in arrears and threatening to set fire to the house if their demand was not at once complied with. The disturbance was not stopped till the arrival of the soldiers of the Punyu magistrate.

General Fung Tsz-tsai sent a telegram to the Canton authorities lately to the effect that thirteen young women had been kidnapped by the soldiers of Li. The kidnapped young women were all in the disguise of males. Two of them have been discovered by General Fung who told the Canton authorities that the rest have been brought to Canton and has asked them to hunt them out.

A WISE STEP.

It is reported that Viceroy Shum, who knows that the multiplication of robbers is partly due to the issue of licences for gambling, has ordered the prefect of Wuchow to stop the *Pak Kop* and *Tsz Fa* lotteries and all sorts of petty gambling in Kwangsi which have brought poverty and ruin to a good many people, who consequently have turned robbers. It is to be hoped that the Viceroy will do the same thing in Kwangtung, which is at present overrun with robbers.

PAKHOI.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Pakhoi, 26th August.

THE YAMCHOW BANDITS.

Admiral Ho, of the Kwangtung Squadron, returned on the 13th instant from his visit to Yamchow and left definitely for Canton with his small fleet on the 18th instant. As might have been presumed, during his comparatively short stay at Yamchow the evil-doers are said to have behaved in a most orderly way, but soon after the Admiral's departure they resumed their work of depredation with renewed activity, and with such boldness, I hear, that the Native Customs and the *lekin*-stations were both ransacked and razed to the ground, resulting in the death of three of the *Tze-yes* or employees of these stations.

PLAGUE.

Bubonic plague, it is reported, has claimed many victims in both Yamchow and the small island of Waichow. It is a wonder how this port is still enjoying immunity from the dreaded scourge this year, considering its proximity to and its daily contact with these places.

AN EPISCOPAL VISIT.

Monsignor J. M. Mérel, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Province of Kwangtung, travelling by land, arrived here the week before last on his postoral visit to the different mission stations under his charge. After a stay of a few days here he left for the island of Waichow on board the Chinese man-of-war *Chun Tou*, returning by a passage-boat, and left again on board the s.s. *Hue* on the 22nd instant for Haiphong and Hanoi.

It may not be out of place to mention here that the island of Waichow is a little dot in the Gulf of Tonkin, distant about forty miles from this port. The islet has a population of between nine and ten thousand souls, and its chief industries are fishery and husbandry. The natives are almost without exception of Hakka descendants, and a large proportion profess Roman Catholicism. No missionaries of other denominations are known to have touched this soil. The islanders are said to be quiet in their natural tendencies and general disposition.

COMMERCIAL DEPRESSION.

As an evidence of the depression of trade in this port, I may mention that the firm of Kwan Hop, one of the oldest Cantonese merchants, of some thirty years' standing, became insolvent at the beginning of the present month. The liabilities are stated to be over Tls. 12,000; the loss fell mostly on the local merchants. The manager and the principal employees have

absconded, leaving the shop, which was found empty of valuables, in charge of a few servants. The partners were all absent.

THE KEROSENE TRADE.

It is probably not generally known that Messrs. A. Schomburg and Co. have a spacious godown in the extreme west part of the beach, specially built about two years ago, for storing kerosene oil, of which they are the chief importers. Mr. A. R. Marty is now erecting an identical building and for the same purpose. The building is fast approaching completion, and I expect then to see keen competition between the two parties. The chances of fire in the midst of the populace will be considerably reduced when the bulk of this highly inflammable oil is isolated in the beach.

JAPAN.

14th August.

It would be saying too much to assert that the Japanese expect war. They are fully prepared for it, it is true, but I cannot say that they generally expect it. It is possible, of course, that a few of the veteran statesmen who stand nearest the Mikado's throne may have decided that now is the time to crush Russia, but that all precautions must be taken ere the blow is delivered lest Europe take fright or offence at the audacity of a heathen nation giving a Christian nation a bad beating. However that may be, the fact remains that the average Japanese believes that Russia will, in view of her almost inviolable practice when sufficient force has been brought to bear on her, and especially in view of the present serious trouble in Macedonia, perform a complete climb-down in a month or so. This conviction has emboldened Japan to go very far indeed, that is to open negotiations direct with St. Petersburg on the Manchurian question. It is not impossible that Russia may snub Japan by referring her to Peking, but though such action on Russia's part would increase the gravity of the situation, the Japanese believe that no matter how bad and apparently hopeless the situation becomes they have always got a trump card to play in the Hague Court of Arbitration to which the Tsar cannot refuse to refer the matter in dispute if called upon by Japan to do so.

THE BELLIGERENT SECTION.

Meanwhile a considerable section of the Japanese have undoubtedly worked themselves into a state of great excitement and seem determined on forcing on a war. At the head of this section I should be inclined to place the famous "seven professors," who want the Government to fight Russia now as she will be too powerful a year hence. Then comes the "Strong Policy League" which is also thirsting for gore—and wants it quick. Undoubtedly a perusal of the accounts of the proceedings of these jingoistic societies is calculated to make an outsider think sometimes that, after all, this trouble in the Far East is simply a question of whether Japan or Russia will have Manchuria and Corea, not whether Manchuria and Corea will remain under their rightful rulers. The manifesto issued by the "Strong Policy" gentry lays it down as an axiom that the great Empire of Japan has a divine mission to maintain the peace of the Orient and that it was with a view to fulfilling this "divine mission" that Japan "chastised China and supported the independence of Corea." The manifesto then goes on to point out that it is also apparently part of the divine mission for Japan to fight Russia.

THE PRESS.

The newspapers must also, I am sorry to say, be classed with the jingoists—at least a large proportion of them must. It is disconcerting, indeed, to find papers with a reputation for sobriety such as the *Yiji* possesses, telling Russia that its menacing preparations for war, its military and naval forces in the Far East, will not frighten Japan, which could sweep the Russian fleet off the seas as soon as war is declared and could drive every Russian soldier out of Manchuria in two months. During the war with China the Japanese never completely cleared their opponents out of Manchuria and it is really too much for a very moderate and thoughtful paper to say that, in spite of their long preparations for the conflict, the Russians

could not cling to Manchuria even as long as the Chinese did.

Why, asks the *Kokumin*, another very able and thoughtful paper, do the people remain so calm in the midst of so serious a diplomatic complication? In one sense, their apparent quietude signifies, in the *Kokumin's* opinion, the deepness and strength of their determination. At the same time it shows the confidence the people repose in the Government's ability and resolution to satisfy their aspirations. Whether the Government deserve such confidence on the part of the country, your contemporary does not undertake to say, but it entertains no manner of doubt as to the fact that the country relies on the Government to guide our foreign policy in a satisfactory manner. "When," says the *Kokumin* in conclusion, "the time arrives for the nation to show its resolution in a material form, no hesitation will be felt even in turning the whole country into one huge barracks. Should it fail to satisfy the people in its conduct of the foreign policy, the Government must be prepared to receive on its dented head the determined blow aimed at the possible enemy of the country."

The *Mainichi* thinks that Russia is not in a position to pursue. Her troops are ill-disciplined, her commissariat arrangements are deplorably weak, and her navy is hardly prepared for fighting. This Tokyo paper sees in the ostensibly warlike preparations on Russia's part only attempts at intimidating China into ceding some privileges to Russia. The *Mainichi* seems to think that Russia is a huge bubble only waiting to be pricked by the Japanese sword.

THE QUESTION OF EXCHANGE.

As the Tokyo correspondent of the London Times pointed out in his latest letter to that paper, some Japanese are in favour of exchanging—so to speak—Manchuria for Corea, that is, of giving Russia a free hand in Manchuria in return for a similar privilege in Corea. Now that England has practically washed her hands of the Manchurian question, I should not be surprised if the final settlement, whether it is arrived at with or without war, be based on some such arrangement. At present, however, the opposition against it is very strong.

PASSIVE ENGLAND.

It is rumoured, not without some probability, that Japan had approached England some time last week on the question of taking stronger measures against Russia than any that had been tried so far and that England had thrown cold water on the scheme. Whether this has anything to do with Sir Claude MacDonald's presence in Tokyo during such a terribly hot summer as this is and with a recent visit which he paid to the Foreign Office, I cannot say; but it must be admitted that the Japanese very sensibly recognise the fact that England cannot afford to go to war about Manchuria and profess to expect nothing more of their ally than that she stand by to see fair play, supposing there is a row between Japan and Russia.

The *Tokyo Asahi*, referring recently to a London telegram in an American paper, remarks that the message in question correctly describes Japan's attitude when it states that Japan is not satisfied with the indefinite assurances which Russia had given to the Washington Government in connection with Manchuria. The telegram is however, in your contemporary's opinion, incorrect when it proceeds to say that Japan's invitation to England to co-operate in a stronger line of policy in connection with Manchuria had been rejected by the London Cabinet. Whether or not that Cabinet was approached by Japan with a proposal of the kind, the *Asahi* cannot say, but, even supposing that such a proposal was made, it sees no reason why it should be rejected by the English. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance was concluded because the interests of these two countries in the Far East are identical, and the actions of Russia in Manchuria are clearly opposed to the fundamental principles of that Alliance. Under these circumstances your contemporary thinks it quite natural that some common line of policy should be pursued at this juncture toward Russia by both Japan and England. The *Asahi* will, therefore, in the absence of some proof, hesitate to give credence to the alleged rejection by England of Japan's proposal for joint action. At the same time, it warns its countrymen

against the folly of expecting much active help from England. England, it says, does not feel the same interest in Manchuria that Japan feels, and consequently Japan's ally cannot be expected to go quite to the length Japan may be induced to go. Whatever the terms of the Alliance may say, it would be mean, it continues, for Japan to expect from England more than her least interest warrants her to do. "This nation," says the *Asahi* in conclusion, "must be resolved to settle the difficulty singlehanded. Now that the danger point is approaching, we must not turn for assistance to our Allies; we must not rely on any one except ourselves."—*N.C. Daily News Correspondent.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

CRUELTY IN HONGKONG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS"
Hongkong, 28th August.

SIR,—I sincerely hope that the time and money of the society now being formed for the prevention of cruelty to animals will not be spent in endeavouring to prosecute the perpetrators of the heinous crimes referred to by your correspondent "A Hearty Supporter" (of the Society, or of the thieves and drunkards?) in your issue of to-day. While dumb animals suffer through no fault of their own, the thieves, suspicious characters, drunkards, and other *protégés* of your correspondent have only themselves to thank for the treatment they receive and richly deserve.

After the numerous instances recently recorded in your columns, in which ladies have been the victims of robbery with violence at the hands of those whom your correspondent correctly describes as "speaking animals" it is difficult to summon up the "benevolent and merciful feeling" which we are now asked to extend to the perpetrators of these and similar crimes. Personally I must confess to feeling grim satisfaction when I see a really effective kick administered or heads "pulled right back with their faces skyward," and my only regret is that such treatment is not meted out on a more extensive scale. But I of course am only an Englishman, living in a British Colony, and termed

A FOREIGNER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS"
Hongkong, 31st August.

SIR,—The letter signed by "A Foreigner" and published in your yesterday's paper under the above heading was written in a tone quite uncalled for especially by one who claims to be an Englishman, a subject of the Great King of England—the Nation of Freedom and Fairplay. It is exceedingly surprising to find that "A Foreigner's" only regret was that "such treatment (as described by your other correspondent "A Hearty Supporter") was not meted out on a more extensive scale." Commonsense will tell "A Foreigner" that such a statement is ridiculous and could only tend to encourage barbarity and incite murder among mankind. How could "A Foreigner" expect to become a member of the newly-formed Society for prevention of cruelty to animals if he does not understand what is

CIVILISATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
Hongkong, 1st September.

SIR,—I heartily endorse the opinions of "Foreigner" as set forth in his letter appearing in your issue of the 31st ult. and would suggest that in order to confine the sympathies and efforts of the new society to the creatures really deserving of them, it should be styled "The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Dumb Animals," on which condition only could it meet with my support.—Yours, etc.,
ANTI-HUMBUG.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
Hongkong, 28th August.

SIR,—According to H.E. the Governor's Memorandum, the contacts with the plague patients are not, as a rule, infected with the disease, and in the blood of healthy persons there are bacilli apparently harmless. So, after

all, the disease is not so infectious and virulent as it was thought to be. The whole Colony ought to feel grateful to His Excellency for having risked his own life to seek further light on a disease which is mysterious to the world, and the Sanitary Board ought to take a lesson from what His Excellency has done and substitute fresh methods on the lines indicated by His Excellency for those which have cost the Colony so much money and inflicted so much hardship without any beneficial result.

During the last ten years measures for combating plague have been numerous, varying from time to time; theory has been experimented at considerable cost, loss and suffering to the people, and large sums of money have been spent for limewashing, disinfecting and fumigating purposes, yet, as far as the disease is concerned, our position to-day cannot be said to be better than what it was ten years ago. If these sums, together with those equally large that the people have been compelled to spend under the pressure of the Sanitary Board, had been accumulated, they would amount to millions, which might have been available for the general improvement of the Sanitary condition of the Colony by relieving overcrowding and removing the slums from our midst. Have the sanitary authorities ever paused to think why the disease has successfully baffled their efforts towards its mitigation? I should say no. They have obstinately adhered to their pre-conceived views and looked upon every suggestion contrary to their ideas and the groaning of the people consequent upon the drastic measures adopted by them as opposition and obstruction. It may be said that the failure of their efforts is due to the scant knowledge they have of the disease and to want of co-operation on the part of our Chinese fellow-citizens. But as regards the latter, I don't think we should have any reason to complain. Those in whose hands the enforcement of the sanitary laws are entrusted have never taken the trouble to explain things fully to the Chinese, nor have they treated them with such sympathy and consideration as would induce their co-operation. By their arrogant and stoic attitudes, they have instilled fears into the Chinese minds.

As fitly observed by you in your leading article published on the 5th instant "ignorance on the side of the natives and too little sympathy on that of the authorities are the chief obstacles in the way of successful co-operation with the view to fighting plague." The Chinese are not at all averse to any reasonable and sensible measures for promoting the general welfare of the public when they thoroughly understand what they are and if it is within their means to carry them out. The appointment of street committees (*kai fong*) in their own country is responsible for the successful carrying out of almost all the public functions of the Chinese. It is a very good means to secure the co-operation of the lower strata of the population, with which the rulers are generally too proud to deal direct.

Some may reason that why Sir Henry Blake has been so successful in securing the co-operation of the coolie class is because His Excellency is the Governor and his influence as such is bound to carry weight. This is true to a certain extent. But at the same time it must be borne in mind that should Sir Henry approach the Chinese with the same indifference, harshness, and arrogance as some of the officers of the Sanitary Board used to, His Excellency would not have been so successful, even though he is the Governor. Sympathy and consideration go a long way in winning over the hearts of the poor and ignorant. Thanking you for the insertion of this.—Yours, etc.,

PRO-SANITATION.

The *Shanghai Times* considers that the cholera in the Shanghai shipping community is probably due to the use of native ice. It seems that the *Poyang* was carrying native ice on her fatal trip.

In 1901 there were between 5,000 and 6,000 Japanese resident in Fusan, Corea. Since the construction work on the Seoul-Fusan Railway has been taken in hand there has been a remarkable expansion, for in Fusan at the present time there are over 11,000 Japanese.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LD.

The following is the report of the board of directors to be presented at the ordinary meeting of shareholders, to be held at the Company's Hotel, at noon, on Monday, the 7th September:—

Gentlemen,—The directors now beg to submit their report for the half-year ended the 30th June, 1903.

ACCOUNTS.

The profit on working account amounted to \$32,011.17, as compared with \$116,370.94 for the corresponding period of 1902, being an increase of \$15,645.23.

The profit and loss account, including the sum of \$272.09 brought forward from 31st December, 1902, shows a credit balance of \$126,659.41, which your directors propose to apportion as follows:—

To pay a dividend of 12 per cent.	\$72,000.00
To write off from value of furniture and fixtures	10,000.00
To transfer to repairs and renewals account	10,000.00
To transfer to a special reserve fund against cost of installation of the electric light	20,000.00
To write off from value of steam launch	1,000.00
To carry forward to new account	13,659.41
	\$126,659.41

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

It is hoped the entire building will be furnished with the electric light quite early next year. The directors have thought it advisable to recommend the transfer of \$20,000 of the profits to a special reserve fund to meet part of the cost of the installation.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. R. C. Wilcox retires by rotation, but offers himself for re-election. Mr. Edward Osborne has been granted twelve months' leave of absence.

AUDIT.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. U. Jeffreys and A. R. Lowe, who offer themselves for re-election.

W. P. R. FITT, Chairman.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1903.

The accounts are as follows:—

BALANCE-SHEET, at 30th June, 1903.

LIABILITIES.

Capital—	
12,000 shares at \$50 each (fully paid-up)	\$600,000.00
1,000 mortgage debentures authorised is-sued at \$50 each	50,000.00
Less \$75 ditto, held by the Co.	237,500.00
	262,500.00
Reserve fund	100,000.00
Sundry creditors	22,552.99
Unclaimed dividends	3,681.00
Repairs and renewals account—balance as per statement	1,522.07
Profit and loss account balance as per statement	126,659.41
	\$1,111,545.47

ASSETS.

Value of land and building as per last report:

Marine Lot No. 5 and E main- ing Portion of Marine Lot No. 3	\$372,045.60
Remaining Portion of Marine Lot No. 7	368,108.20
Praya Reclamation	21,291.77
	\$761,445.57
New Building on Reclamation to Marine Lot No. 7, payments on account	91,767.00
Cost of 3 Chinese houses on Sec., B. C. & D of Inland Lot No. 80	23,000.00
Value of furniture and fixtures as per last account	\$89,850.75
Less written off, as recom- mended in last report	10,000.00
	\$79,850.75
Since added	6,346.92
	86,197.67
Stock of linen, crockery and glassware, &c.	43,157.50
Stock of wines, provisions, household sundries, and stationery	33,817.94
Shares in public companies, as per last account	6,286.31
Licenses attaching to half-year ending 31st December, 1903	698.82
Fire insurance do, do	2,506.84
Value of steam launch as per last account	\$10,000.00
Less written off, as recommended in last report	1,000.00
	9,000.00

Forward	\$ 0.
Sundry debtors	9,000.00
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor- poration	41,430.02
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor- poration, No. 2 account	3,765.42
	3,681.81
Cash in hand	231.27
	\$1,116,915.47

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For the six months ending 30th June, 1903.

Dr.	\$ c.
To bad debts and refunds	282.00
To Crown rent	478.90
To rates	2,832.38
To fire insurance	2,363.50
To debentures—interest on \$500,000	15,000.00
To loss returned on debentures held by the Company	7,575.00
	7,425.00
To directors' and auditors' fees	3,277.00
To balance to be appropriated as follows:—	
To pay a dividend of 12 per cent.	72,000.00
To write off furniture and fix- tures	10,000.00
To transfer to repairs and re- newals account	10,000.00
To transfer to a special re- serve fund against cost of installation of electric light	20,000.00
To write off steam launch	1,000.00
To carry forward to new ac- count	13,659.41
	126,659.41
	\$143,319.09

Cr.	\$ c.
By balance brought forward, 31st December, 1902	\$93,272.09
Less dividend at 12 per cent. declared 13th March, 1903	\$72,000.00
Less transfer to re- pairs & renewals account	10,000.00
Less written off fur- niture & fixtures	10,000.00
Less written off steam launch	1,000.00
	93,000.00
	272.00

By rents of shops and offices, old building	\$6,600.00
By rents of shops and offices, new building	2,550.00
	9,150.00
By dividends on shares in public companies	466.25
By scrip and transfer fees	53.00
By bad debts recovered	3.58
By interest account	1,358.02
By profit on hotel working account for the six months ending 30th June, 1903	132,016.17
	\$143,319.09

REPAIRS AND RENEWALS ACCOUNT

For the six months ending 30th June, 1903.

Dr.	\$ c.
To payments on account of repairs and re- newals during the half-year ending 30th June, 1903	8,477.93
To balance, as per balance sheet	1,522.07
	\$10,000.00

Cr.	\$ c.
By transfer from profit and loss account, as recommended in last report	10,000.00

HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING AND DYEING CO., LD.

The following is the report for presentation to shareholders at the sixth ordinary meeting to be held at the offices of the general managers on Monday, 14th September, at 11.30 a.m.:—

The General Managers beg to submit a statement of accounts covering the period from 1st August, 1902, to 31st July, 1903.

After deducting \$50,000 paid as interim dividend the balance at credit of profit and loss account is \$121,121.55, which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

To pay a final dividend of 6 per cent. making 10 per cent. for the year	\$75,000.00
To write off property account	35,000.00
To carry forward to credit of next year's account	11,121.55
	\$121,121.55

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

On returning to the Colony Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., resumed his seat on the Committee. Mr. A. Haupt resigned on leaving for home, and Mr. A. G. Wood was invited to fill the

vacancy, and his appointment requires confirmation at this meeting. Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., and Mr. A. G. Wood retire, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITOR.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. W. Hutton Potts, who offers himself for re-election.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1903

The accounts are as follows:—

BALANCE-SHEET, 31st July, 1903.	
LIABILITIES	
Capital account	\$ 1,250,000.00
Sundry creditors	341,024.66
Unclaimed dividends	3,041.26
Profit and loss account	121,121.55
	\$1,715,187.41
ASSETS	
Property—comprising land, buildings and machinery	1,356,420.02
Furniture	2,757.00
Sundry debtors	21,041.92
Cash	1,098.91
Cotton—value of stock	248,140.61
Yarn—value of stock	31,328.25
Waste—value of stock	10,000.00
Mill stores—value of stock	32,186.88
Coal—value of stock	1,219.14
Fire insurance and taxes pertaining to period after 31st July, 1903	10,914.68
	\$1,715,187.41

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.	
To remuneration to general managers, 10 per cent. on balance of working account	\$ 18,423.39
To remuneration to consulting committee	3,000.00
To auditor's fee	250.00
	\$21,673.39
To interim dividend of 40 cents per share paid on 20th April, 1903	\$4,000.00
To balance	121,121.55
	\$192,794.94
Cr.	
By balance from last year	\$ 8,465.15
By gain on working	184,233.89
By transfer fees	96.00
	\$192,794.94

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 31st August.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR WILLIAM M. GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE).

CLAIM ON PROMISSORY NOTES.

A case was called in which Cheong Kam Tin sued the Nam Cheong firm for \$37,104.65 on promissory notes. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., barrister-at-law (instructed by Mr. E. A. Bonner of Messrs. Dennys & Bowley, solicitors), appeared for the plaintiff; the defendants, whose solicitors were Messrs. Ewen & Harston, were unrepresented.

Mr. Sharp stated that the plaintiff was compradore to Messrs. Meyer & Co. The amount for which he sued was due to him on 25 promissory notes. The defence was that at the time the promissory notes were given the plaintiff was a partner in the Nam Cheong firm and no account had been taken and no balance struck of the partnership property. In reply to that the plaintiff stated that for a period of about nine years, before the transactions referred to in these proceedings, he was a partner in the Nam Cheong firm, but on 8th March, 1902, he resigned from his partnership and handed over his share to one Chan Hop Kee.

His Lordship—They do not deny that the notes were given?

Mr. Sharp—No.

His Lordship—Then the only question is whether he was a partner at the time or not?

Mr. Sharp—Yes. Proceeding, he said that the reason of Cheong Kam Tin leaving the defendant firm was that they had very large dealings with Messrs. Meyer & Co. and it was felt that it was not convenient for the compradore of Messrs. Meyer & Co. to be a partner of Nam Cheong firm. He therefore resigned, and handed over his share to Chan Hop Kee. As

compradore to Messrs. Meyer & Co. he was responsible for Chinese custom and he paid for all goods received in promissory notes according to the usual Chinese custom. He had been sued by Messrs. Meyer & Co. for this amount and had had to pay it.

Evidence having been heard,

His Lordship gave judgment for plaintiff for the full amount claimed and costs, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. from the date of the writ till the date of the judgment. He mentioned that he had been asked by the defendants' solicitors to delay the hearing of the case to permit of a certain witness in Canton giving his evidence before the British Consul, but as the solicitors could not guarantee that this witness would actually go before the Consul to give his evidence and certainly would not come to Hongkong to give it in case of being arrested, and as the case had been on the hearing list for about a year, he felt that he could not grant the commission.

Judgment was entered accordingly.

The Court adjourned.

SPORTING NOTES.

(Daily Press, 27th August.)

Very unpropitious weather attends the eve of the commencement of our athletic season. To-day, unless the rain proves too much, it is intended that practice shall commence on the Cricket Ground, with a view to giving the candidates for places in the Hongkong team for Shanghai an opportunity of showing their form. Fortunately it seems that the rumour mentioned by "M.C.C." in these columns on Thursday was more or less correct. The news is very welcome. It would indeed be a matter for regret if owing to the obduracy of *taipans* it should become impossible to send up a representative side to Shanghai. It now seems possible that a good eleven may be put in the field. Without such a hope it would be useless to send up a team to the neighbouring port, for Shanghai is evidently strong this year. With the Cricket Club, the Recreation Club, and the Police Club to select from, the Shanghai representatives are bound to have a powerful lot. One of the Shanghai papers has already suggested a suitable team, but it is perhaps not much use to venture an opinion yet. Several of the visitors to Hongkong in the last Interport Week here are sure to be included, and there are new men of great ability. Among the records of the present season in Shanghai I notice particularly the bowling figures of E. H. Lynch, who plays for the Municipal Police, and has really done some remarkable things. With regard to the Japan team, I hear that there is a possibility of its not being able to appear; it is sincerely to be trusted that this fear will not be realised.

Taking it for granted that the team will go, which I suppose we may now do, the great necessity is to get to work at once. Any side we may send is sure to want a lot of polishing. A vigorous captain is an essential. Equally essential is a strict attention to fielding, a department in which Hongkong was execrably weak last season. The selection committee may be hard put to it to get sufficient bowlers of class. Unless Dixon and R. Hancock can get off, the task looks almost hopeless. Personally I have always thought very highly of the claims of Lamble to a place in our best team; it may not be generally known that he and Dixon headed the bowling averages (like the batting, still unpublished, by the way) last season. Lamble is a slow bowler, and a slow bowler is badly wanted. Whether he could get away I cannot say. With regard to batting, it is said that Maitland is a doubtful starter. I trust this is not true, for he can make a lot of runs on his days and is a useful man on the side. We shall know the best—or worst—soon; but to my mind without the Hancocks, Dixon and another bowler (beside Turner) the enterprise will not meet with much reward.

The Hon. Sec. of the H.K.A.F.C. states that the six-a-side competition of the Football Club will shortly commence. Members desiring to participate should notify the Association

Captain—Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar—on or before the 5th prox.

Not much progress has been made in the Wigwam tennis tournament. The Championship singles (for which twelve have entered) have not started, and the most interesting result during the week was the victory in the "A" class singles handicap of Humphreys (oves 39.3) over Sandford (scratch) by 6-0, 8-6.

The man in search of "schnipes," as a well-known local sportsman calls them, is not in a happy position just now. There was too much water already in their usual haunts, and yesterday's rain certainly was not calculated to improve the state of affairs. Last week three or four couples to such persevering parties as did go out were as good as could be expected. Some parties have been planning excursions for this week-end, but the rain may damp their enthusiasm.

A Shanghai paper publishes the articles for a 20-round boxing contest on the 19th prox. between C. St. Clair and Billy Bellew, both prominent boxers on the China coast. The purse is \$500. Shanghai appears to get better sport than the fiascos and fouls which draw Hongkong audiences to the ring.

(Daily Press, 5th September.)

Less propitious weather for sport than we have been enduring for the past week could hardly be imagined. Cricketers in particular have watched the rain with disgust. Only two days' net practice has been possible since the opening of the Cricket Ground to the selected candidates. Consequently matters have not advanced much further, and the selection committee cannot have received much enlightenment yet. Unfortunately the time before them is very short, the team being due to leave Hongkong on the 23rd instant, it appears. It is a pity, in view of the unreasonableness of the season, that a week later at least could not have been decided upon. But it must of course be remembered that Shanghai is near the end of its cricket period for this year and presumably does not wish to prolong it unduly. There has been little chance of studying batting and bowling form here this week, or rather for so much of the week as we have not had to look upon a soaked expanse of turf. Yesterday was as bad as ever.

Shanghai has been busy discussing the constitution of its team to meet our players, and one journal has even instituted a *plebiscite* on the subject. The state of the poll at the beginning of this week put the following eleven men in the team:—W. H. Moule, W. J. Turnbull, A. E. Lanning, F. W. Potter, K. J. McEuen, G. C. Dew, V. H. Lanning, W. H. C. Weippert, R. C. Farbridge, A. J. McClure, and W. J. Tyack, with E. H. Lynch as twelfth man. Not a bad selection, to judge by recent Shanghai form. A critic writing in the *N.C. Daily News* substitutes W. H. Jackson and T. Wallace for McClure and Tyack. A. E. and V. H. Lanning, Turnbull, Potter, McEuen, Weippert, and Farbridge were all down here in November, 1901, when Shanghai beat us by seven wickets. Of the Hongkong team that year very few are remaining—in fact only Se combe Smith (who only played against the Straits in 1901), H. Hancock, and Arthur. The others, Majors Beresford-Ash, Dorehill, and Dyson, Lieuts. Clifton Brown and Bird, Franklin, Percy Cox, Private Preedy and Gunner Gratrix, all are gone from us.

The next Gymkhana meeting will be given by the Royal Artillery on the Polo Ground, Causeway Bay, on the 15th inst. It is announced to be for polo ponies, and some interesting and amusing events are promised by the programme. The weather should be more propitious by then.

Thursday night's boxing entertainment was a lengthy affair, the last event not finishing until well after one. Such unpleasant features as attended the recent Newman-Grace contest were happily absent, and some good boxing was seen, unmarred by foul play. Nevertheless the central affair was a little disappointing to

the audience, with its inconclusive result. A little more vigour might have been imported into the struggle.

The Victoria Recreation Club announces that the entries for its forthcoming aquatic sports will close on Tuesday next. After the V.R.C.'s recent successful entertainment, no doubt should be felt as to the success of the forthcoming affair.

It is said that the German Club will challenge the Hongkong Club for the Bowling Shield in about a month's time. The Germans will hold an advantage this year owing to the newness of their alleys, on which few if any of the Hongkong Club bowlers have had an opportunity of practising, whereas the old members of the German team are familiar with the senior Club's alleys.

As long as the present rains continue, snipe-shooting in the New Territory is not likely to be a very popular or successful pursuit. The best bag of which I have heard last week-end was three couples and a half.

OMPAX.

BOXING AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

The presence of four warships in the harbour was responsible in great measure for the big attendance at the Theatre Royal on the 3rd inst. for Jack dearly loves a "mill," and he gave increasing emphasis to the fact as the evening advanced and the various bouts were fought. The principal event was a twenty-round contest between Newman, of Manila—who won on a foul on the occasion of his recent meeting with the unsatisfactory Jack Grace—and Jones, of the *Albion*, but there were several preliminary exhibition bouts which—an unusual thing with exhibition bouts, in Hongkong at any rate—were so spiritedly contested as to keep the excitable ones in the audience in a continual uproar. The first was a six round affair between Murray of the *Albion* and Barrett of the Royal Engineers. The latter gave away a stone-and-a-half, but he put up such a good show that the referee, Mr. J. Christie, gave the result as a draw, although a fairer verdict would have been one in favour of the sailor, who undoubtedly had the lead in the matter of points. The second bout was one of fifteen rounds between Barnes of the *Albion* and Donovan, late of the *Goliath*. There was a lot of hard hitting in it, but very little science, so far as Donovan was concerned. Donovan, much the older man, went in for heavy, stupid slogging; his arms circled round like the sails of a wind-mill, and he was nearly all the time at the mercy of his smaller and nimbler antagonist. He lasted well, though, and always responded with alacrity to the call of the timekeeper, Mr. J. Logan. The fifteen rounds, to the surprise of many, were carried through to completion, when the award was given to Barnes. Turner of the *Albion* fared badly at the hands of Emerton of the *Humber*, who settled the six-round contest they had to fight in the very first round, half-way through which he knocked Turner clean over the ropes and had him counted out. Turner, another newcomer in the ring, was showing up bravely, and his sudden extinction caused much disappointment. A sprained thumb caused Marryatt, of the Derbyshire Regiment, to throw up the sponge in the fourth of a six-round match against Leighton of the *Albion*; neither man spared the other whilst the fight continued, and both won the applause of the onlookers.

The principal event of the evening was a twenty-round contest between Jones of the *Albion* and Newman of Manila, for a stake of \$200 and a side bet of \$100. Jones looked every ounce of his 170 lbs., but was soft about the arms and body, in that important respect differing from Newman, who was in excellent condition; he weighed 142 lbs., 28 lbs. less than Jones, whom he also conceded the advantage in height and reach. Against all this, however, must be placed Jones's inexperience, for it is understood that this was his first public fight. He showed his inexperience as soon as he faced Newman; he was as nervous as a kitten. It is needless to follow the fight in detail throughout all its twenty rounds. Science was pitted against strength, and each

was chary of close conflict. Spotting his opponent's weak point, Newman time and again lunged at Jones's wind, but seldom succeeded in getting quite there. Once or twice, however, he wore down the sailor's guard, and on the occasions the blow went in straight on the mark, Jones took it good naturedly, however, and retaliated frequently with heavy head and body-drives, twice with such effect as to send Newman to the floor. We say frequently, because Jones did not always take advantage of his opportunities. He rarely followed up an attack, and was easy-going where a different attitude might have altered matters. Newman, on the other hand, always was alert for an opening, and never let a chance go by. He was especially watchful in a break-away, and several times punished Jones severely for his delay in preparing against rushes. Taking the fight all through, it was hardly a satisfactory one from a spectatorial point of view, certainly not so exciting as many, if not all, of the exhibition bouts that preceded it. The men did all they could, certainly, but they were ill-matched; had Jones possessed more skill and Newman more weight they would have met on level terms, but as it was both were placed at a disadvantage, and clinches as a consequence were frequent. The twenty rounds were finished without either going out, and, abiding by the articles, the referee announced that no decision would be given.

The rounds were of three minutes each, with one-minute intervals, and the fight, which began at a quarter to twelve, lasted an hour and a half, finishing at a quarter-past one. Mr. J. Logan was timekeeper.

AQUATIC ENTERTAINMENT AT THE V. R. C.

Entertainments given under the auspices of the V.R.C. have always proved enjoyable functions, and that on the 29th ult. at the Club's enclosure in Kowloon stands well in line with others that have preceded it. The weather was most appropriate, and with no excuse to stay indoors spectators attended in great numbers, the ladies especially responding generously to the invitation of the Committee to be present. Indeed, so hearty was the response that the accommodation of the temporary stand was fully taxed, which fact should be an useful guide to the committee making arrangements in connection with the forthcoming annual sports, when the attendance is sure to be even larger and probably will be limited only by the accommodation available. Viewed from the roadway, the stand on Saturday presented one of the prettiest scenes the eye could well dwell on, the variety and combination of beautiful colours in dresses making a fine kaleidoscopic picture. Creature comforts had been adequately considered by thoughtful committee-men, and with a capital programme of sports nothing more was wanted from the spectacular aspect to complete the pleasure of the afternoon.

There were six items on the programme—a two-lengths' handicap (heats), team race, two lengths' handicap (final), tub race (heats), exhibition diving, tub race (final), and water polo. All of these were contested with spirit by the various competitors. The two-lengths' handicap fell to J. Alves, to whom J. Roza Pereira was second. Great interest centred in the team race, which is an event that always calls for the best possible performance on the part of those appearing in it; the fact was recognised by the members of the two rival teams, and every heat contested to the last inch. J. Witchell's team won, but with very little to spare. A. F. Alves, the captain of the opposing side, finishing only a few seconds behind. The tub race, an amusing display of aquatic equestrianism in wooden vessels fashioned to represent horses, was won by A. A. Alves, H. S. Holmes taking second place. Exhibitions of diving were given by W. Schumaker, N. H. Alves, F. Gorge, and M. A. Razack, the first-named of whom gained especial applause for his performances. The water polo match between teams captained by W. Armstrong and A. E. Alves proceeded amid much enthusiasm; it was a hardly-fought game, and resulted in a draw, one goal all. As to the official managing the entertainment, Mr. T. Meek was starter and time-keeper, Mr. F. W. White referee, and Mr. E. M. Hazeland umpire.

HONGKONG.

We hear that it is likely that the German Club will issue a bowling challenge to the Hongkong Club, present holders of the Shield, in about a month's time.

Mr. W. Kidd, the retiring chief agent of Messrs. Punchard, Lowther & Co., left by the *Kiautschou* on the 2nd inst. on his way to England. A large number of friends assembled to see him off.

As the result of a police raid on a house at 13, West Street, in the central portion of the town, on the 30th ult., two gamblers were convicted of being keepers of a common gaming-house and fined \$50 each at the Police Court on the 31st ult., 23 others were fined \$3 each for gambling.

Four months' hard labour was the sentence imposed on the 28th ult. at the Police Court by Mr. T. Sercombe Smith upon a Chinese youth who admitted stealing \$33.50 from his uncle in Canton for the purpose of going abroad. The uncle was visited by a detective from Hongkong, and came down here to give evidence.

During the 24 hours ended at noon on the 31st ult. no plague cases were reported. One isolated case only has been reported since. The weekly return issued from the Sanitary Office on the 31st for the week ended the 29th ult. shows three cases of plague—all Chinese and all fatal. There was one fatal case also of cholera, the victim being an Austrian. No other cases of infectious diseases were reported.

There is much congestion at present in Queen's Road at Arsenal Street, where the P.W.D. are widening the thoroughfare. The Army Ordnance side of Arsenal Street has been taken back to a considerable extent and, when the Queen's Road operations there have been completed, this previously narrow way will be very much improved, as it required to be.

Hongkong residents, particularly old Oxonians, will be glad to hear that Mr. C. W. Carrington, son of Sir John W. Carrington, K.B., C.M.G., late Chief Justice of Hongkong, has just been successful in obtaining a First Class in the final honour school of Literæ Humaniores ("Greats") at Oxford. Mr. Carrington was at Oriel College, while our former Chief Justice, also an Oxford man, was at Lincoln.

A meeting of H. M. Justices of the Peace was held at the Magistracy on the 1st inst. to consider an application from Louis Comar, proprietor of the Main Hotel, 61, Des Vœux Road, for a publican's licence to sell and retail intoxicating liquors on the above premises. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Acting Police Magistrate, presided, and the other Justices present were Captain F. W. Lyons, Mr. J. R. Wood, Mr. F. Browne, and Mr. C. D. Melbourne. Captain Lyons opposed the application on the ground that the applicant had been convicted of infringing the terms of his adjunct licence, and moved that it be refused. Mr. Melbourne seconded the proposal. The application was unanimously refused.

The unpropitious weather of Wednesday evening was doubtless responsible for a thinning of the attendance at the Theatre Royal on the occasion of the benefit concert to "Alva the Great," the public performer who was treated so shabbily at Canton a short time ago, when, during a course of entertainments there, he was robbed of almost everything he possessed. This fact was set forth on the programme, which was an attractive one of variety numbers. The two most interesting items, if such a selection may for the moment be made from a set of entertainers who were nearly all amateurs, were contributed by "Alva" himself and "Cento," who has already been seen to advantage on the local boards; the former gave a clever ventriloquial sketch and the latter an excellent display of his well-known juggling tricks. In each case the exhibition was cordially applauded. The other turns were:—Overtures, Mr. A. F. Tyler; song, Mr. Cullen; descriptive song and serio-comic song, Mr. H. Palmer; serio-comic song and comic song, Mr. W. Dockree; original absurdities, Mr. C. Burnett; coon song, Mr. W. Rogers; and flute solo, Mr. C. F. Jenkins. The entertainment was under the direction of Mr. E. J. Meugens, Mr. Cullen being stage manager.

The Eastern Extension and Australasia Telegraph Company's steamer *Patrol* arrived on Thursday night from Singapore.

In the Summary Court on the 28th ult. a mafao sued Captain Keller of the *Sherwood Foresters* for \$29 in respect of the keep of a pony. Mr. Justice Wise dismissed the suit, after hearing evidence.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that H.M. the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to Ordinance No. 1 of 1903 (Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Public Health and to Buildings).

Evidences of activity in the construction of the new tramways are now mostly confined to the East-end of the City. The standards for carrying the overhead wires are lying along the sides of the streets waiting to be placed in position. At Bowrington good progress is being made with the power station.

Practice commenced on the 29th ult. at the nets with a view to assisting in the selection of a cricket team to go up to Shanghai. The following players have been invited by the Committee to practise:—J. T. Dixon, W. E. Dixon, A. S. Anton, R. Hancock, H. Hancock, F. Maitland, A. G. Ward, T. Sercombe Smith, T. E. Pierce, W. C. D. Turner, R. E. O. Bird, D. Piper, C. R. S. Cooper, J. E. Lee, Major Chichester, H. Arthur, Fletcher, T. C. Gray, Capt. P. G. Davies, R. A., A. Wilson, R. N., A. Mackenzie, W. H. Howard, A. R. Lowe, and Lieuts. Rimington, S. F., Heath, and Smith, R. A. Some of the above, it is definitely known, will not be able to get away, but their presence at the practice is still desired. Scratch matches will be played, in addition to the ordinary net-work.

Late on the 28th ult. a party of young men went on to the "Star" Ferry wharf at Kowloon to take the incoming launch for Hongkong, and one of their number when about to sit down on the bench at the side of the wharf overbalanced and fell backwards into the water. He came to the surface again almost immediately but as he was unable to swim and as his companions were in a like case, he seemed for a time to be in imminent danger of drowning. His friends were greatly alarmed but were unable to lend any assistance. Fortunately, just at that moment Mr. S. Gidley happened to come forward and when he saw what the position of matters was he promptly cast off his jacket and jumped into the water to the rescue. He had considerable difficulty in keeping afloat the immersed man, who was not in a condition to know what he was doing, but eventually the rescuer secured a grasp of him about the neck-dress and swimming to one of the wharf-piles clung on to it until a sampan came and delivered them from their dangerous plight. Just as they were taken off, the ferry launch steamed in, so they were lucky in being rescued before she ran in on top of them. Eye-witnesses state that Mr. S. Gidley, who is employed in the Sanitary department, acted with great gallantry, and we trust his brave action may be rewarded suitably.

On the 1st inst. a Chinese ward-boy at the Government Civil Hospital was sent about his business, but on the following night he returned, without permission from anybody, and proceeded to put into operation what is believed to be a daring scheme of robbery. He arrayed himself in one of the flannel suits worn by patients, and in the dim light of the wards looked like an inmate taking a harmless stroll round the place. It is supposed that his object was to get at the belongings of the patients, the repository of which he was of course familiar with. The ward-boy on duty saw him, but did not immediately penetrate the disguise. The interloper, however, did not move about with the freedom of a man not bent on mischief; he displayed a suspicious desire to skulk in the dark, and brought about his own undoing. The ward-boy approached the flannel-robed figure and saw at once who it was; he asked what the other wanted there, got a halting reply that carried no satisfaction with it, and promptly called Sister Franklin, who was also on duty. The trespasser was eventually given into police custody, and was sentenced to two months' hard labour at the Police Court on the 3rd inst. on a charge of being in the hospital for an unlawful purpose.

H.M.S. *Cressy* arrived on the 29th ult. from Weihaiwei, which she left on the 24th ult.

The appointment of Mr. H. Hursthouse as Acting Crown Solicitor during the absence on vacation leave of Mr. F. B. L. Bowley is notified in the *Gazette*.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that no dogs brought from Shanghai will be permitted to land in this Colony for a period of six months from the 28th August.

The China Navigation Company has added another liner to the fleet that plies between Hongkong and Manila, the steamer *Kaifong* being the latest addition. This will give this company a weekly service; the *Kaifong* will run alternatively with the *Sungkiang*, so that these steamers will leave Hongkong and Manila every Wednesday and arrive in alternate ports every Saturday.

An Ordination will be held in S. John's Cathedral on Sunday, 20th inst., when it is expected that three European missionaries, two from Fokien and one from Kwangsi, will receive Priests' Orders. The last Ordination held in the Cathedral was on S. Thomas's Day, December 2nd, 1879, we see from *Church Notes*. The Bishop intends that in future the ordination of Europeans shall take place in S. John's Cathedral, which is not merely the Parish Church of the Colony of Hongkong, but also the Cathedral Church of the whole diocese of Victoria.

It was reported on the 29th ult. that while Mrs. Jackson was walking from the Hongkong Hotel to Pedder's wharf about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, she was set upon by a Chinese coolie who snatched away a gold chain, which the lady wore round her neck, and a handbag and ran off at full speed. The street was pretty busy at the time but none of the numerous Chinese who witnessed the robbery made any attempt to stop the thief; instead of that a number of coolies jeered at the lady's discomfort. The police have the case in hand.

A Chinese schoolmaster residing in Kowloon City was drowned near Shatin, New Territory, on the 30th ult., the police reported on the 1st inst. He was bathing in company of some friends, and fell off a rock on which he was sitting into deep water. No one appears to have noticed the accident, or, if they did, to have been able to render assistance, and the unfortunate man was drowned. The body was recovered about one hour afterward by a villager, who dived into the water and brought it to the surface. Sergeant Clark, in charge at Shatin, and a native temple-keeper had previously tried to recover it by the same process, but without success.

The authorities at the Central Police Station reported on the 3rd inst. that on the previous evening an outbreak of fire occurred in an earthenware dealer's store on the first floor of a house in Yu Hing Lane, near the German Tavern, Queen's Road West. The fire spread to the upper floor, a family house, and this, with the floor underneath, was gutted. The ground floor, which is used as a fat-boiling establishment, escaped, the only damage sustained there being from water. The premises on which the fire occurred are insured, as is also the fat-boiling establishment, but the dwelling house on the top story is not insured. The cause of the fire is unexplained.

Two Chinamen have died in hospital from injuries sustained whilst attempting to escape from the police during the execution of a gambling warrant at Yaumatei on the 27th ult. by Inspector Macdonald. They were climbing down from the second floor by means of a water-pipe, but each lost his hold and fell to the ground. A third man had a narrow escape. He was walking along a ledge running in front of the verandah in order to reach the adjoining house and safety; the ledge at one part gave way under his weight, and only a quick clutching at down-hanging venetian blinds saved him from following his two companions in misfortune. He succeeded in regaining his footing and getting into the house he was aiming for.

Three cases of suspected cholera have occurred on board the Russian gunboat *Otrazny*, lying at Nagasaki. The *Otrazny* was quarantined at Shanghai for cholera previously.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rear-Admiral Evans, U.S.N., is having a thorough survey made of Chefoo harbour.

Mr. E. von Hirsch, for some time Consul and Acting Consul-General for Austro-Hungary at Shanghai, has been appointed Consul-General.

The Rev. Father Hendrick has been consecrated Bishop of Cebu, and will shortly leave, for the seat of his future labours, says a New York telegram.

On the 21st ult. General Ventris presented the South African War medals to the *Sherwood Foresters* at Tientsin. The medal roll included Lt.-Col. C. N. Watts, Lieut. Popham, D.S.O., Lieut. Shepard, 19 non-commissioned officers, two doctors, and 58 men.

Poor Marshal Su, says the *P. & T. Times*, was confined in the very room in the Board of Punishments Yamen where the wretched Shen suffered his martyrdom, the ghastly mementos of his suffering still staining the floor. The occupant found this unbearable, and managed to effect a transfer by paying Tls. 800.

The latest report of the Board of Health for the City of Manila shows the following:—Cholera—March 21, 1902, to December 31, 1902, cases, 4,664; deaths, 3,650; recovered, 1,104; to August 21, 1903, cases, 413; deaths, 369; recovered, 38; total, cases, 5,077; deaths, 3,928; recovered, 1,142. Smallpox—To August 22, 1903, cases, 94; deaths, 13; recovered, 78. Plague—To August 22, 1903, cases, 195; deaths, 164; recovered, 31.

For smuggling dutiable goods from Hongkong into Manila on the transport *Seaward*, Captain Harry B. Chamberlin, Quartermaster, U.S. Army, has been sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 in currency of the United States, in default of which payment he is to be committed to Bilibid until the fine is paid at the rate of one day for each five dollars. Captain Chamberlin has got stay of execution granted and been liberated on his own recognisances.

An *Ostasiatische Lloyd* message dated Tsingtao, 27th August, says:—Twenty-five mostly very heavy criminals, who were occupied in building a street near Syfang, knocked down a German soldier on police duty and wounded three Chinese policemen. Twenty-one of them then fled. The troops of the Garrison of Tsingtao are patrolling the country and have already captured several of the men. The soldier was brought to the hospital, where he was found to have had his skull fractured in different places.

The situation of Acheen continues to mend says the *Straits Times* in its Netherlands India news. The enemy have been pushed hard since the Sultan submitted, and their leader, Panglima Polem, has been hotly pursued. The enemy's numbers had been considerably thinned in successive encounters, when a flying column came upon Panglima Polem's lurking place and scattered his men with the loss of 29 killed. This, mishap, coming upon previous disasters, resulted in Panglima Polem writing to the Governor of Acheen offering submission on condition that the pursuit should be slackened. The Governor refused to stop the pursuit. It is expected that Polem will not hold out long. Dutch successes are reported also from Central Sumatra.

The *N.-C. Daily News* of the 20th ult. says:—“We learn that on her arrival here to-day the *R. M. S. Empress of India* will be arrested on behalf of the Viceroy at Nanking, the owner of the cruiser *Wongtai*. There having been loss of life, the *Empress*, if in fault, is liable for £15 a ton, say £90,000, and a bond, we presume, will have to be given for this or some smaller sum by the agents of the Canadian Pacific Railway. We learn that Messrs. Stokes and Platt are retained for the *Empress* and Messrs. Drummond and White-Cooper for the *Wongtai*. The theory that the *Empress* struck the *Wongtai* with her starboard propeller when the two vessels closed is supported by the fact that the four blades of the former's starboard propeller had to be changed in Hongkong, and in addition four or five plates on the starboard side had to be dealt with, and some superficial damage to the superstructure made good.” Mr. D. E. Brown, agent in Hongkong for the C. P. R. Co., left for Shanghai on the *Doric* on the 1st inst. in connection with this affair.

Mount Kirishima, a noted volcano in Hyuga province, Kyushu, was in eruption when the last mail left Japan.

The O'Connell Hotel at Manila has been sold to the Insular Government for over \$650,000, to be used as a post-office, etc.

The death occurred at Kuba on the 16th inst. of Mr. John C. Abell, a well known and very popular resident, who was for many years Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the port.

Dr. H. A. Raymond, Senior Assistant Surgeon of the British Field Hospital, has died of enteric fever at Tientsin. Another Sherwood Forester has also succumbed to enteric at Peking.

Prince Chakrabongse of Siam and suite arrived at Singapore on the 27th ult. by the *Zieten*. On arrival he was greeted with a salute by the yacht *Maha Chakkri*, which afterwards left with him for Bangkok.

On the 21st ult. with a startling suddenness, there passed away at Nagasaki Mr. E. G. Shillito Stone, the local head of the China and Japan Trading Company. The illness was perforative peritonitis. Mr. Stone was one of the oldest foreign residents of Nagasaki, and he was also one of the most highly esteemed and most universally liked, both by foreigners and Japanese. From the same place is also reported the death on the 18th inst. of Mr. Hugo Worbs, well known also in Yokohama. Mr. Worbs was 37 years of age, and came of mixed English and German parentage. He was born in London and was a British subject.

The *N.-C. Daily News* of the 25th ult. says:—The return of the *Poyang* to Shanghai has enabled us to obtain, through the courtesy of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, some further information in reference to this calamity. It is known now that the mess-room boy, who was landed sick at Wuhu before there had been any deaths on board the steamer, has since died there of cholera. The whole of the evidence obtainable as to what occurred on the *Poyang* and as to the illness and death of her five officers, was submitted to and carefully investigated by Dr. Thomson of Hankow, who has certified in a long and exhaustive report to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, that the symptoms in the case of all those who died were undoubtedly those of true cholera. Dr. Thomson's report and the evidence have been laid before Drs. Burge and Millas here, who fully agree with his conclusions. Finally, the matter has been submitted to the Acting Chief Justice here, Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, who has given it as his opinion that Mr. Spioney, having before him the certificates of two qualified doctors that the deaths were due to cholera, was perfectly right, in the absence of any cause of suspicion, in giving a burial order, an inquest under such circumstances not being necessary.

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.'s premises at Chefoo were burnt down in the early hours of the 17th ult. The *Chefoo Express* says:—The cause of the fire is uncertain. The C. E. & M. Co. are to be consoled with for the heavy loss sustained but congratulated upon the prevention of what might have been! The building stood in an enclosed compound with the sea within a few feet of two sides of it, and in spite of the united efforts of all the fire engines of Chefoo and assistance from the harbour, the fire had to gut out the building before it could be subdued. This shows only too plainly that the means available for the suppression of fires are quite inadequate to the demand in the case of a large fire breaking out. Luckily there were no women or children upon the premises; if there had been it is probable that the event would have been attended with several casualties, as no ladders were obtainable to effect an entrance into the upper storey. This regrettable occurrence should prompt the General Purposes Committee to action re means for the better protection of life and property from the devastating element of fire. At present a walk around the settlement would convince anybody that in the event of a large fire breaking out, the saving of life and the salvage of valuable property would be largely dependent upon the assistance of volunteers, prompted by the emergency.

Prince Yugala of Siam was a passenger on the German mail steamer *Kiautschou* on his way down to Bangkok via Singapore.

By the end of the year the British Legation at Peking will be connected with Taku by wireless telegraphy.

Japan has begun to ship pianos and organs to London, where they can be sold about 30 per cent. cheaper than those of any other country, it is said. The wires, celluloid, and flannel used in their manufacture have to be imported to Japan, but the wood is native, like the labour employed. This must be causing a small revolution in the cheap piano trade.

According to a Peking despatch quoted by the *N.-C. Daily News*, it is proposed by those at the head of the Central Government to amalgamate the Head Office of the State Department of Railways and Mines with the proposed Ministry of Commerce, at the head of which is Prince Tai Chen, Prince Ching's son. The desire for economy is said to be the origin of the above proposal.

The *Mercury* remarks that with the advent of the water melon the cholera season in Shanghai may be said to have fairly set in. The fatalities among the natives must be enormous, though officially nothing has, so far, been made public, our contemporary says. We do not wish to be alarmist, but we must ask what provisions the sanitary authorities are going to take against the importation of the disease into Hongkong from Shanghai?

On the evening of the 23rd ult. the *C. N. S. Tungchow*, which had left Weihaiwei that morning, passed through an electric storm of great intensity, lasting about six hours. An account in the *N.-C. Daily News* says that at about five p.m., simultaneously with a vivid flash of lightning, a meteorite, looking like a ball of fire, was observed to strike the water at a distance of about a quarter of a mile from the *Tungchow*, producing the effect of a large shell striking the sea. A column of blue vapour and steam rose slowly to a height of about thirty feet, and slowly drifted away with the wind. The accompanying report sounded like the discharge of a large gun.

The *Shanghai Mercury* of the 29th ult. says:—A very sad occurrence took place at the Public Garden last night. Shortly after 9 o'clock a young man occupying one of the front seats near to the main entrance was seen to fall off his seat writhing apparently with pain. The garden was thronged with people at the time and much excitement ensued, as it was at first believed to be a case of cholera. The Police were at once communicated with and Detective Eadie soon arrived on the scene with an ambulance and had the unfortunate young man conveyed to the hospital, but he expired before reaching there. Until late last night the police were unable to obtain the deceased's identity, but early this morning the body was identified by his friends as that of Francis Kingsmill, son of Mr. T. W. Kingsmill. An inquest was opened at 11 a.m. and adjourned till Monday for a post-mortem examination to be held. Deceased left a rather lengthy letter to his parents.

The *N.-C. Daily News* of the 26th ult. writes:—We regret to state that there is quite an epidemic of cholera in the shipping world. Yesterday Mr. T. Weir, Marine Superintendent of the China Merchants' S. N. Co., received a telegram from Wanchow that Mr. A. Adair, chief engineer of the *Poochi*, had died of cholera. Mr. Adair hailed from the banks of the Clyde and was most popular here, not only in shipping circles, but with the general public and also as a footballer. Yesterday also cholera broke out aboard the *C. E. and M. S. Yungping*. In the morning Chief Officer H. Watson was taken ill and was sent to the Hospital in charge of the Chief Engineer, Mr. W. Riebs. Mr. Riebs delivered his charge safely, but on his journey back to his ship in a sampan was himself taken ill and was lifted from the sampan to the ship in an almost insensible condition. He died aboard the ship at 1.30 p.m. yesterday. The funeral will probably take place this afternoon. Mr. Watson was reported last night as doing well. Mr. Watson is, however, convalescent, according to latest advices.

The *Sinwenpao* states that the Emperor has commissioned a foreign lady to paint his portrait and that probably it will be completed shortly.

It is reported that Miss Mary Evans, a Chicago lady, is going to found and edit an evening newspaper in Tokyo which is to be written, edited, set up, and printed by women.

The Osaka authorities have decided not to charge any wharfage or harbour dues to vessels arriving at Osaka new harbour for the time being, as they are anxious to advertise the advantages of the port as much as possible.

The *Asahi* publishes a Tokyo despatch stating that news had reached the Japanese Foreign Office that on the 18th instant Cho Sei-Kyo, Korean Forest Inspector, intimated to the Japanese Minister that he had annulled the lease contract for land at Yong-ampho which he had signed with the representative of the Russian Timber Company.

The Japanese Press treats the death of Lord Salisbury in the most feeling terms, says the *N.-C. Daily News* Tokyo correspondent. All the papers publish portraits and biographies and say that the peace and prestige amid which he entered his long rest testify to the soundness of his political judgment throughout his prolonged career, which, though less distinguished than Prince Bismarck's, never felt the chill autumn wind as did the German statesman's. They note that, overriding lesser men's prejudices, he abandoned England's habitual isolation to join hands with Japan, who now mourns him as a friend that knew and trusted her. They call him the greatest adept in foreign politics of the nineteenth century, and rejoice that his mantle has fallen on men of his own kindred and training.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

HANKOW, 26th August.—The settlements since the 19th have been 1,536 half-chests, consisting of 274 half-chests Nincnows at Tls. 25 to Tls. 38 per picul; 993 half-chests Oanfaas at Tls. 11.50 to Tls. 24; and 267 half-chests Ichangs at Tls. 20 per picul. The entire business to date as compared with the corresponding period of last year is as follows:—

	1903. ½-chts.	1902. ½-chts.
For London, America and European Continent..	193,828	145,474
For Russia	526,507	507,000
	720,335	652,474

SUGAR.

HONGKONG 4th September.—The prices are nearly the same as when last reported.

Shekloong, No. 1, White.....	\$8.50 to	\$8.55 per.
Do. " 2, White.....	7.65 to	7.70 "
Do. " No. 1, Brown.....	6.15 to	6.20 "
Do. " 2, Brown.....	5.95 to	6.00 "
Swatow, " No. 1, White.....	8.35 to	8.40 "
Do. " 1, White.....	7.55 to	7.60 "
Do. " 1, Brown.....	5.95 to	6.00 "
Do. " 2, Brown.....	5.80 to	5.85 "
Poochow Sugar Candy	12.75 to	12.80 "
Shekloong "	10.95 to	11.00 "

It was bruited some time ago in Tonkin that M. Beau was about to authorize the installation of a sugar refinery in Hanoi (with the inevitable monopoly), in spite of the fact that the home refineries had, for years past, successfully opposed the founding of a similar local industry—the country being regarded by them as a market reserved for the sole benefit of their own produce. They have once more carried the day, and the Minister for the Colonies has sent an official note to the Colonial Press to the effect that he is uncompromisingly hostile to any concession whatever of such a monopoly, and that he would entertain no proposals, from whatever quarter they may be forthcoming.

RICE.

HONGKONG 4th September.—The position of the market is the same as when last reported.

Saigon, Ordinary	\$3.90 to	\$3.95
" Round, Good quality	5.40 to	5.45
" Long	5.50 to	5.55
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2	4.00 to	4.05
" Garden, " No. 1	4.60 to	4.65
" White,	5.40 to	5.45
" Fine Cargo	60 to	5.65

As regards the Foreign debt of China and the increased taxation resulting therefrom, the Report remarks.—'The Foreign debt of China is trifling when the size and potential resources of the country are considered, and only a very small adjustment between Imports and Exports is necessary to cover the late increase of indebtedness. At the same time, it is disappointing to note that trade always seems to be the first victim when heavier taxation is decided upon. What the Foreign trade of China might be is shown by a comparison with Japan, which, with a population of one-seventh, spends almost exactly as much as China on Foreign goods. Before such expansion can be looked for domestic trade must be relieved from the taxation of goods in transit, local industries must be assisted instead of being hampered by excise and by taxes on raw materials, and the enormous resources of the country must be developed. Meanwhile, trade is growing, and will continue to grow, in spite of artificial obstructions. Reform in the collection of the increased Revenue required is urgently needed'; and the Report goes on to say—'As obstructing the growth of commerce, any proposal to raise more revenue by methods tending to check the domestic trade—such as the imposition of a Consumption Tax on Native goods or to hinder the progress of local industries and the introduction of Foreign capital by a heavy Excise on machine-made products, are to be deprecated, as having a tendency to lower the purchasing power of the people, by

preventing the development of resources. China can absorb no more imports unless she has more to give in exchange, a condition dependent upon cheaper transit which railways will gradually provide, upon the freedom of Native goods from uncertain and often heavy taxation, and upon the discouragement of adulteration, false packing and faulty preparation. It is evident that any attempt to raise revenue by further burdens on domestic trade must defeat the object in view by impoverishing the people, but by the abolition of all internal taxation on Native goods, except certain specified articles of luxury, together with reform in the treatment of Opium and Salt—the former being made an Imperial monopoly, and the latter being taxed only at the place of production—it is estimated that sufficient revenue would be obtained to meet the needs of the Government, while the stimulus to production would lead to an increase of prosperity re-acting on Foreign commerce.

SHARE REPORTS.

HONGKONG, 4th September, 1903.—During the past week the August settlement has been negotiated and brought to a fairly satisfactory conclusion, but the re-opening of our market has revealed no improvement in business generally, and we have again but few transactions to report.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai after small sales at \$635 have eased off to \$632½ sellers. London quotes £63. 10s. 0d. ex dividend. National Bank quiet at \$8 and without business.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions can be placed in small lots at \$49½. China Traders are slightly better with buyers at \$6½. Yangtzes have sold at \$135, and Cantons at \$181, the latter closing in further request.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs are easier with small sellers at \$325. Chinas have been booked and more shares are obtainable at \$86½.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have still further declined, and are now procurable at \$24½. Indo-Chinas after sales at \$85 and \$84 have dropped to \$82 sellers. Douglas can be procured at the reduced rate of \$38, and Star Ferries at \$27 (old) and \$17 (new). Shell Transports after sales at \$1 are still in request at that figure. China and Manilas are unchanged at \$29 and \$15 for the old and new issues respectively, with sellers.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have sold at \$94 and are now procurable at \$93. Luzons after a reported sale at \$11 are on offer at \$10.

MINING.—Punjoms (ordinaries) are in request at \$1.5 and (preferences) at 30 cents. Raubs can be obtained in small lots at \$9½. Jelebus are unchanged with sellers at 50 cents.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been booked at \$203, \$204 and close with probable buyers at \$204. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves after sales at \$88 and \$88½ can be placed to a small extent at \$86 ex the inter dividend of \$2½ per share on account of 1903 paid on the 31st ult. New Amoy Docks can still be placed at \$37½, and Farnhams after declining to Tls. 125 are quoted at Tls. 145 with probable buyers.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have changed hands at \$154, at which rate a small further demand exists. Kowloon Lands have dropped to \$35 with sales and probable sellers. West Points continue neglected at \$5½. Humphreys Estates have been disposed of at \$10½, closing weak with sellers at \$10½. Hongkong Hotels have sold at \$151 and further small parcels are obtainable at this rate. Orientes are firmer with buyers at \$57.

COTTON MILLS.—The only business reported under this head is a small sale of Hongkong at \$15. The Northern quotations are unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Island Cements have sold at \$22½, at which rate more shares are obtainable. China Borneos have declined to \$9½ sellers. Electrics (old) have been booked at \$2.6 and (new) at \$7. China Light and Powers have been disposed of at \$5½ and are now procurable at \$5.

MEETINGS.—Hongkong Hotel Co. Limited, ordinary half-yearly meeting on the 7th instant. Hongkong Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co. Limited, ordinary yearly meeting on the 14th instant. Humphreys Estate and Finance Co. Limited, extraordinary general meeting on the 31st October.

Closing quotations are as follows:

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	{ \$632½, sellers { L'don, £63. 10s.
Natl. Bank of China		
A. Shares	£8	\$28
B. Shares	£8	\$28
C. Shares	£1	\$10
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	£1	\$5½, sellers
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$4½, sellers
China-Borneo Co., Ltd.	\$12	\$9.75, sellers
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$20	\$5½, sales & sellers
China Prov. L. & M.	\$10	\$9½, sales & sellers
China Sugar	\$100	\$83.
Cigar Companies—		
Alhambra Limited.	\$500	\$250, buyers
Philippine Tobacco Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$18, sellers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 100	Tls. 36.
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 40, sellers
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 10, buyers
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 160.
Hongkong	\$100	\$15, buyers
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$12
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$47½
Green Island Cement	\$10	\$22½, sales & sellers
H. & C. Bakery	\$50	\$40
Hongkong & C. Gas	\$10	\$140, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$12 60, sales
H. H. L. Tramways	\$100	\$320, sellers
Hk. Steam Water	\$10	\$15, buyers
boat Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$151, sales
Hongkong Hotel	\$25	\$250, sellers
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$80, ex div. buy.
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$145
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$204
Insurance—		
Canton	\$50	\$181, sales & buy.
China Fire	\$60	\$86½, sales & sellers
China Traders	\$25	\$60½, buyers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$325, sellers
North China	\$25	Tls. 225, sellers
Straits	\$20	\$1, buyers
Union	\$100	\$497½, buyers
Yangtze	\$60	\$135, sales
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$100	\$154, sellers
Humphreys Estate	\$10	\$10½, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$15, sales
West Point Building	\$50	\$50½
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$10, sellers
Manila Invest. Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$15, buyers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$6 0, sellers
Jelebus	\$5	5, cent, sellers
Punjom	\$11	\$1.65, buyers
Do. Preference	\$1	30 cents, buyers
Raubs	18 10	\$9½, sellers
New Amoy Dock	\$63	\$37½, buyers
Oriente Hotel, Manila	\$50	\$57, buyers
Powell, Ltd.	\$10	\$9, sellers
Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$50
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila	\$50	\$20, sellers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$38, sellers
H. Canton and M.	\$15	\$34½, sellers
Indo-China S. N.	\$10	\$2, sellers
Shell Transport and Trading Co.	£1	£1. 1s. 6d. sales
Star Ferry	\$10	\$27, sellers
Do.	\$5	\$17, sellers
S. C. F. Boyd & Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Tls. 145
Shanghai and Hong-		
kong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$50, nominal
Tobacco Planting Co.	\$5	nominal
United Asbestos	\$4	\$9.10,
Do.	\$10	\$20½, buyers
Universal Trading Co., Ltd.	\$5	\$23, buyers
Watkins Ltd.	\$10	\$7, buyers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$14½, buyers

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

SHANGHAI, 28th August from Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report. The feature of the week has been the sudden and large decline in the price of S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co.'s shares. But a poor trade has been done and a further drop in rates has been registered. The same causes which prevailed before are still tending to lower rates. Exchange has advanced to T.T. 216½. BANKS.—H. and S. Banks have been negotiated with Hongkong and also locally at \$640. London quotation £63. MARINE INSURANCES.—Yangtzes have changed hands at \$138½. FIRE INSURANCES.—Nothing reported. SHIPPING.—Indo-Chinas.—

We have to report a rise to Tls. 63 for cash during the week, but the demand was met, and we have since slightly weakened. Shares can be had at Tls. 62, and for December Tls. 61 has been done. SUGAR REFINERIES.—Peraks at Tls. 60 have been placed. DOCKS AND WHARVES.—A kind of panic has taken place in Farnham, Boyd's this week, and the rate which only two days ago was Tls. 150 cash has been swept down by persistent sellers to Tls. 130, at which rate shares can be had. We can discover no special reason for this, beyond the present exceptional difficulties of finance. Forward rates are about on the equivalent of cash, and shares could probably be had at Tls. 135 for December. SHANGHAI HOOKOW WHARVES.—Our quotation of Tls. 225 must be understood to be purely nominal; there is no market for this stock at present. MINING.—Chinese Engineering Mining Co. have been placed at Tls. 7.25 for bearer and Tls. 6.80 for London Scrip. Weihaiwei Godown, Wharves & Co. at \$20 fully paid up. LANDS.—Shanghai Lands remain at Tls. 102, and are one of the cheapest stocks on our market. INDUSTRIAL.—Cottons.—Nothing reported. Shanghai Gas have been dealt in at Tls. 109. Maatschappij have suffered another decline from Tls. 275 to Tls. 265 for cash. Forward business in this stock is to be treated with caution. STORES AND HOTELS.—Centrals at \$26. Hall and Holtz. \$34. MISCELLANEOUS.—Nothing under this heading reported.

The shares in S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd., were quoted at the beginning of January last at Tls. 181.25, and they were sold on August 29th at Tls. 127.50. There are 55,200 of these shares, remarks the N. C. Daily News, of the 31st ult., which means a total difference of Tls. 2,967,000. It may be noted that this difference would be very much smaller if the values are taken in sterling, in which case the loss is about £200,000, or, at 2s. 6d., Tls. 1,600,000. It is not known that there has been any diminution whatever in the Company's earning power, and it must be a long time before there can be any serious competition in Shanghai, so that the fall is principally an indication of the tightness of money.

EXCHANGE.

SATURDAY, 5th September.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/10½
Bank Bills, on demand	1/10½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/10½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/10½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/10½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/11½
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	137
Credits 4 months' sight	240½
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	192
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	45½
Credits, 60 days' sight	46½
ON BOMBAY.—Telegraphic Transfer	
Bank, on demand	140½
ON CALCUTTA.—Telegraphic Transfer	
Bank, on demand	140½
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, at sight	
Private, 30 days' sight	72½
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	
On demand	91½
ON MANILA.—On demand	
On demand	nominal
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	
On demand	nominal
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	
On demand	113½
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	
On demand	2 p.c. pm.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	
On demand	13 p.c. pm.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	
On demand	62½
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	\$10.70
SILVER, per oz.	26½

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR ANTWERP.—Kintuck, Agamemnon, Glaucus, Sumatra, Pak Ling, Kamakura Maru.
FOR LONDON.—Sumatra, Chusan, Kintuck, Pak Ling, Glaucus, Agamemnon, Kamakura Maru.
FOR LIVERPOOL.—Pingsuey, Jason.
FOR MARSEILLES.—Salazie, Agamemnon, Glaucus, Kintuck, Pak Ling, Kamakura Maru.
FOR BREMEN.—Bayern, Konigsberg.
FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—Konigsberg, Andalusia, Abessinia, Brissavia, Sazonia.
FOR TRIESTE.—Persia.
FOR NEW YORK.—Nordkyn, Mogul.
FOR PORTLAND (OR.).—Indrasamha.
FOR VICTORIA, B.C.—Tosa Maru, Olympia, Shinano Maru.
FOR VANCOUVER.—Empress of Japan, Tartar.
FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS.—Changsha, Kumano Maru, Eastern.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

August—

ARRIVALS.

28, Cheungchow, British str., from Singapore.
 28, Daijin Maru, Japanese str., from Tamsui.
 28, Haiching, British str., from Coast Ports.
 28, Heim, Norwegian str., from Manila.
 28, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.
 28, Humbat, British storeship, from W'wei.
 28, Hupeh, British str., from Canton.
 28, Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Canton.
 28, Nankin, British str., from Moji.
 28, Nippon Maru, Jap. str., from S. Francisco.
 28, Progress, German str., from Tourane.
 28, Sabine Rickmers, Brit. str., from Canton.
 28, Sithonia, German str., from Japan.
 28, Valetta, British str., from Shanghai.
 28, Wai-ang, British str., from Canton.
 29, Clara Jebson, German str., from Pakhoi.
 29, Cressy, British cruiser, from Weihaiwei.
 29, Holstein, German str., from Saigon.
 29, Karin, Swedish str., from Chefoo.
 29, Kingsing, British str., from Shanghai.
 29, Meefoo, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
 29, Rosetta Maru, Japanese str., from Manila.
 30, Canton, British str., from Wuhu.
 30, Chowtai, German str., from Bangkok.
 30, Hue, French str., from Haiphong.
 30, Kwongsang, British str., from Shanghai.
 30, Pelayo, British str., from Swatow.
 30, Shakano Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.
 30, Sullberg, German str., from Amoy.
 30, Wuhu, British str., from Chinkiang.
 31, Chuansang, British str., from Sourabaya.
 31, Guthrie, British str., from Hongay.
 31, Hi osbima Maru, Jap. str., from Bombay.
 31, Jupiter, British str., from Penarth.
 31, Kaifong, British str., from Amoy.
 31, Keun Maru, Japanese str., from Kobe.
 31, Kumsang, British str., from Calcutta.
 31, Lothian, British str., from San Francisco.
 31, Maidzuru Maru, Jap. str., from Anping.
 31, Olympia, American str., from Tacoma.
 31, Pandit, British str., from Rangoon.
 31, Shantung, British str., from Java.
 31, Simougou, Dutch str., from Samarang.
 31, Wuchang, British str., from Iloilo.

September—

1, Ariake Maru, Jap. str., from K'otzu.
 1, Arnold Luyken, Ger. str., from Saigon.
 1, Hong Moh, British str., from Straits.
 1, Ivy, Austrian barque, from Freemantle.
 1, Kalgan, British str., from Shanghai.
 1, Kiautschou, German str., from Shanghai.
 1, Lalpoora, British str., from Rangoon.
 1, Loongsang, British str., from Manila.
 1, Taishun, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
 1, Thales, British str., from Amoy.
 1, Zieten, German str., from Bremen.
 2, Bygdo, Norwegian str., from Canton.
 2, Carl Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Hoihow.
 2, C. Ferd. Luisz, German str., from Kobe.
 2, Chinkiang, British str., from Chinkiang.
 2, Deucalion, British str., from Liverpool.
 2, Haimun, British str., from Tamsui.
 2, Ichang, British str., from Canton.
 2, Lyeemoon, German str., from Shanghai.
 2, Nestor, British str., from Shanghai.
 2, Nordkyn, British str., from Manila.
 2, Szechuen, British str., from Newchwang.
 3, Awa Maru, Japanese str., from Shanghai.
 3, Borneo, German str., from Sandakan.
 3, Elisa, Rickmers, Ger. str., from Swatow.
 3, Elita Nossack, Ger. str., from Shanghai.
 3, Elze, German str., from Iloilo.
 3, Hailan, French str., from Pakhoi.
 3, Hikosan Maru, Jap. str., from K'uo'zu.
 3, Indrisamba, British str., from Portland.
 3, Ischia, Italian str., from Bombay.
 3, Kwangtah, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
 3, Madel, Rickmers, Ger. str., from Bangkok.
 3, Mongkut, German str., from Bangkok.
 3, Oscar, Norwegian str., from Moji.
 3, Patrol, British str., from Singapore.
 3, Pronto, Norwegian str., from Newchwang.
 3, Rajaburi, German str., from Bangkok.
 3, Shantung, German str., from Sumatra.
 3, Tyr, Norwegian str., from Hongay.
 3, Ulbrand, Norwegian str., from Moji.
 3, Wosang, British str., from Tientsin.
 4, Braub's, British g-bt., from practice.
 4, Britomart, British g-bt., from practice.
 4, Choysang, British str., from Shanghai.
 4, Digi Maru, Japanese str., from Tamsui.
 4, Hikosan Maru, Jap. str., from K'otzu.

4, Herson, British str., from Samarang.
 4, Huron, British str., from Moji.
 4, Kurdistan, British str., from Manila.
 4, Merceles, British str., from Wellington.
 4, Robilla Maru, Japanese str., from Manila.
 4, Siberia, Amr. str., from San Francisco.
 4, Taishan, British str., from Saigon.
 4, Tientsin, British str., from Kobe.
 4, Voehow, British str., from Canton.
 5, Agamemnon, Brit. str., from Liverpool.
 5, Haimun, British str., from Swatow.
 5, Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.
 5, Hunan, British str., from Iloilo.
 5, Sungkiang, British str., from Manila.
 5, Woosung, British str., from Shanghai.

August—

DEPARTURES.

28, Anping Maru, Jap. str., for Coast Ports.
 28, Ballarat, British str., for Shanghai.
 28, Dott, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
 28, Hailoong, British str., for Swatow.
 28, Hitachi Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
 28, Hoihow, French str., for Hoihow.
 28, Marie Jebson, German str., for Singapore.
 28, Nanshan, British str., for Swatow.
 28, Robilli Maru, Japanese str., for Manila.
 28, Taksang, British str., for Shanghai.
 28, Tsintau, German str., for Swatow.
 28, Yuensang, British str., for Manila.
 29, Baron Driesen, Rus. str., for New York.
 29, Bourbon, French str., for Swatow.
 29, Cheungchow, British str., for Amoy.
 29, Kisagata Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
 29, Lyra, American str., for Manila.
 29, Onsang, British str., for Singapore.
 29, Phia Chom K'ao, Ger. str., for Bangkok.
 29, Pitsanulok, German str., for Swatow.
 29, S. Rickmers, Brit. str., for Balik Papan.
 29, Thea, German str., for Chefoo.
 29, Valetta, British str., for Europe.
 29, Zifro, British str., for Manila.
 30, Daijin Maru, Japanese str., for Tamsui.
 30, Haiching, British str., for Coast Ports.
 30, Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.
 30, Hupeh, British str., for Shanghai.
 30, Karin, Swedish str., for Canton.
 30, Laertes, British str., for Saigon.
 30, Maria Rickmers, German str., for Swatow.
 30, Meefoo, Chinese str., for Canton.
 30, Mer onethshire, British str., for London.
 30, Nankin, British str., for Bombay.
 30, Sivoia, German str., for Vladivostok.
 30, Waisang, British str., for Shanghai.
 30, Winelan, Norwegian str., for Nagasaki.
 30, Wuhu, British str., for Canton.
 30, Bramble, British gunboat, for practice.
 30, Britomart, British gunboat, for practice.
 30, Chowfa, German str., for Hoihow.
 30, Comet, British 4-m. bge., for Batavia.
 30, Clara Jebson, German str., for Hoihow.
 30, Elg, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
 30, Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 30, Kwongsang, British str., for Canton.

September—

1, Doric, British str., for San Francisco.
 1, Kweiyang, British str., for Swatow.
 1, Lightning, British str., for Calcutta.
 1, Perla, British str., for Cebu.
 1, Progress, German str., for Tourane.
 1, Sambia, German str., for Yokohama.
 1, Shini Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
 1, Sithonia, German str., for Hamburg.
 1, Sullberg, German str., for Tsintau.
 1, Taishua, Chinese str., for Canton.
 2, Hu, French str., for Haiphong.
 2, Kalgan, British str., for Canton.
 2, Kaifong, British str., for Manila.
 2, Kiautschou, German str., for Europe.
 2, Loongmoon, German str., for Shanghai.
 2, Rosetta Maru, Japanese str., for Manila.
 2, Zieten, German str., for Shanghai.
 3, Eastern, British str., for Kobe.
 3, Haimun, British str., for Swatow.
 3, Heim, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
 3, Hiroshima Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
 3, Kwangtah, Chinese str., for Canton.
 3, Mausang, British str., for Sandakan.
 3, Nestor, British str., for London.
 3, Pelayo, British str., for Singapore.
 3, Szechuen, British str., for Canton.
 3, Thales, British str., for Swatow.
 4, Chinkiang, British str., for Canton.
 4, Chowtai, German str., for Bangkok.
 4, Laphne, German str., for Amoy.
 4, Hongmoh, British str., for Amoy.
 4, Ichang, British str., for Ningpo.
 4, Loongsang, British str., for Manila.
 4, Maidzuru Maru, Jap. str., for Anping.

4, Michael Jebson, German str., for Hoihow.
 4, Pandit, British str., for Yokohama.
 4, Sumner, U.S. transport, for Manila.
 4, Taisang, British str., for Shanghai.
 4, Wuchang, British str., for Cebu.
 5, Awa Maru, Japanese str., for London.
 5, Carl Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Hoihow.
 5, Choysang, British str., for Canton.
 5, C. Ferl. Laeisz, Ger. str., for Calcutta.
 5, Deucalion, British str., for Seattle.
 5, Elita Nossack, German str., for Canton.
 5, Hailan, French str., for Pakhoi.
 5, Keun Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
 5, Kumsang, British str., for Calcutta.
 5, Lalpoora, British str., for Amoy.
 5, Rubi, British str., for Manila.
 5, Shantung, German str., for Shanghai.
 5, Tientsin, British str., for Bombay.

PASSENGERS LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Valetta*, for Hongkong, from Shanghai, Mr. G. Ashmore, Dr. P. C. Fraser, for London, Sergt. McNamara, for Suez, Mr. Bruce Simmons, for Bombay, Col. O'Connor, Mr. Janseljee Mistry and Sergt. Hegharty.

Per *Zieten* for Hongkong, from Bremen, Mr. and Mrs. H. Weston, from Southampton, Mr. and Mrs. Meikle, Messrs. A., C. and E. Humphrey, from Genoa, Mr. B. D. Kaptyn, from Penang, Mr. Vincenz, from Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. Raosgaard, Bishop and Miss A. Gain, in transit for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Newmann and family, Mr. and Mrs. Kuhne, Miss C. Valler, Capt. Lieut. M. von Egidy, Referenda Grosse, Marius Ober-Ingenieur Lemke, Messrs. T. C. Burgess, R. Nommann, G. Peterhausel, C. Bloch, R. Thomas, J. Mannens and Zabel and family, for Kobe, Rev. and Mrs. C. N. B. Wood, for Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. Spiering, Dr. and Mrs. Leask and family, Dr. P. Lehmann, Messrs. J. M. Liedenbach and L. R. Brenner.

Per *Kiautschou*, from Yokohama, &c., Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Bateson Wright, Mrs. Alice Nobbe, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie, Mrs. D. Wassler, Mrs. F. Lewinson, Mrs. and Miss Goldenberg, Mr. and Mrs. S. Weinberg, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, Misses Joh and Ju z Smedly, Rev. G. J. Barnett, Messrs. V. K. Scott, V. K. Desai, C. C. Seeley, H. M. Michel, H. Figge, C. G. Curry, E. W. Turner, F. Reiber, M. I. Joski, H. Kamroodin, Sutcliffe, S. Weinberg, C. Parsons, Pesantis Amabile, T. Valentin, J. Gracoms, M. Domenico and P. Battista.

DEPARTED.

Per *Valetta*, from Hongkong, for Singapore, Lieut. Seldeneck, for London, Mrs. and Miss Herring, Messrs. A. G. Ewing, W. A. Bass, G. E. Parkhurst, J. Bunn, C. H. Ricklad, J. Douey, R. Rycroft, G. E. Bayant, H. T. Watson, F. Wilson, Alex. Semple and Master Brias, from Shanghai, for Bombay, Col. O'Connor, Mr. J. S. Mistry, and Sergt. Hegarty, for Suez, Mr. D. Bruce-Simons, for London, Sergt. McNamara.

Per *Zieten*, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Mrs. L. G. Pereira, Misses L. and J. Pereira, Messrs. G. Free-land, G. Tucker, and D. M. Bell, for Nagasaki, Mr. and Mrs. O. Fromovitz, for Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. H. Westen and Mr. A. Schetzel.

Per *Kiautschou*, for Europe, &c., Dr. and Mrs. Grosse, Mr. and Mrs. Honsheet, Mrs. Wichers and two children, Mrs. Wortmann, Rev. A. E. Burne, Dr. G. M. Harston and family, Graf K. Inouye and family, Capt. H. Lorenzen, Lieut. von Luck, Misses Mary Conoley, Ella du Lane, Florence du Lane, Maria Giani and Esther Whitney, Mr. W. L. Braddon and family, Mr. Graeter and family, Mr. C. Wailow and family, Messrs. J. Barber, Stabsingenieur Busing, Chalmers, Cito, P. Forrester, W. Grapow, F. K. Hodgson, Frank H. Isa, J. J. Keegen, Kidd, Wladimir de Kolianowsky, J. Kugar, Max. Linda, W. Muedt, H. J. Rosencrantz, Alfred Rosner, W. Tatters, J. C. Thomson, jr., Direktor Ziehor and S. K. H. Prinz Yagala von Siam.

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